

Student's Workbook
● BOOK 2

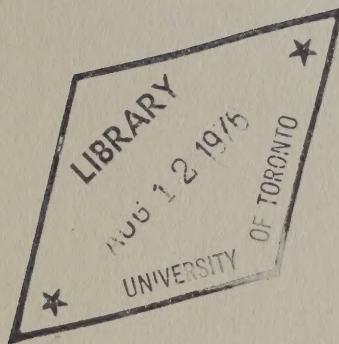
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CARSON W. MARTIN
an introduction to
**CANADIAN
ENGLISH**

revised by Lillian Butovsky and Esther Podoliak



PRODUCED BY
Ministry of Community and
Social Services • Citizenship Branch

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and

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● **BOOK 2**

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ONTARIO

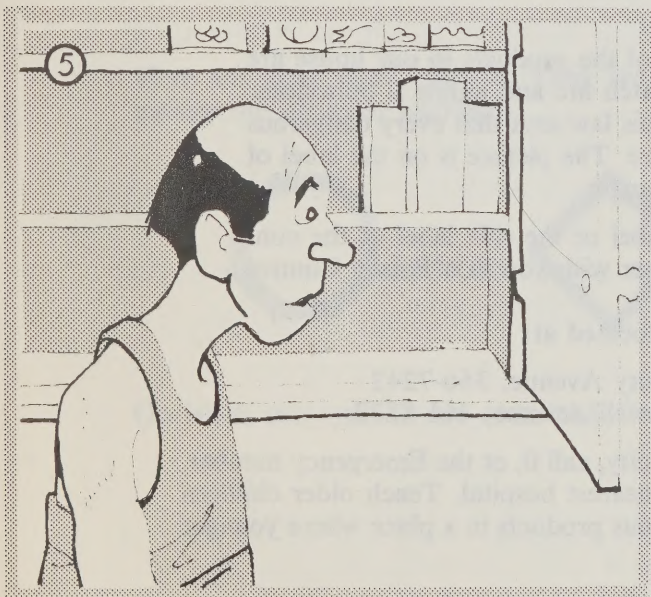
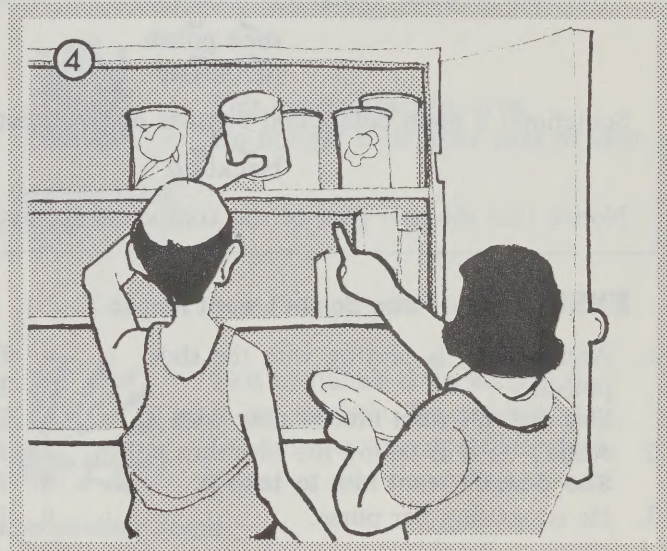
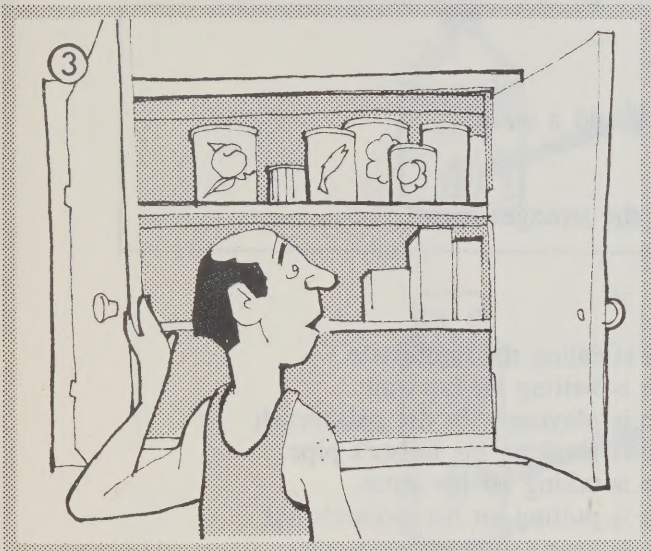
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Illustrations by Ken Gray.

Lesson 1



Lesson 1

to want somebody to do something

INTRODUCTION — Shoe Polish

- ① **Jack:** Where's the shoe polish?
- ② **Anna:** It's in the cupboard above the stove.
- ③ **Jack:** Which shelf is it on?
- ④ **Anna:** — the one with all the cans.
- ⑤ **Jack:** Why are you keeping it here?
- ⑥ **Anna:** — because I don't want the baby to get it.

EXPLANATION — Noun compounds

Sometimes a noun compound consists of two nouns, e.g. "shoe" and "polish":

shoe polish
toothpaste

Sometimes a noun compound consists of an adjective and a noun:

blackbird

Notice that the first part of the compound receives the stronger stress.

EXERCISE — "She doesn't want him to . . ."

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Anna's baby is playing with the shoe polish. | 4. He is eating the toothpaste. |
| She doesn't want him to play with it. | 5. He is writing on the wall. |
| 2. Anna's baby is taking the furniture polish. | 6. He is playing with the paintbrush. |
| She doesn't want him to take it. | 7. He is smoking his father's pipe. |
| 3. He is opening her purse. | 8. He is taking off his shoes. |
| | 9. He is putting on his mother's hat. |

READING — Safety Labels

Many accidents happen in the home. Some of the products in our house are dangerous. For example, floor cleaner can catch fire and iodine is poisonous. The Federal Government has made a law. This law says that every dangerous household product must have a special picture. The picture is on the label of the container. Each picture is a symbol of danger.

First aid treatment is written on the back label or the side label of the container. In case of poisoning, take the container with you to a Poison Control Centre.

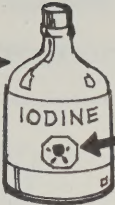

In Toronto, they are located at:

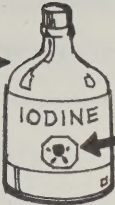
Hospital for Sick Children, 555 University Avenue, 366-7242
Toronto East General Hospital, 825 Coxwell Avenue, 461-8272



If there is no Poison Control Centre in your city, call 0, or the Emergency number, or go to the Emergency Department of the nearest hospital. Teach older children how to read the new labels, and keep dangerous products in a place where younger children cannot get them.


Keep a box of baking soda near your stove to pour on small fires.



LESSON 1


Container →  →  This product contains poison.
Do not drink it.



Label →  → a skull and crossbones


 →  This product is flammable.
Do not put it near a flame.

 → a leaping flame

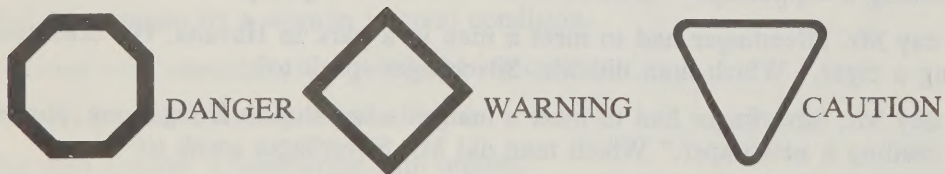
 →  This product is corrosive.
Do not get it on your eyes or skin.

 → a skeleton hand in liquid

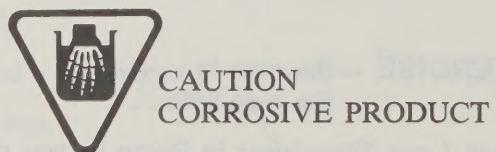
 →  This container is an aerosol tin.
It can explode. Do not heat it.
Do not puncture or incinerate it.

 → an exploding bomb

Here are three more symbols. They are used on the highways and on labels. The first symbol carries the strongest warning.



On labels two symbols are combined. For example:



Lesson 2

Adjective phrases

EXPLANATION — Adjective phrases

Adjectives usually come before the noun. (See Book I)

the tall blonde Hungarian girl

Adjective phrases come after the noun. There are many kinds of adjective phrases. Here are some:

1. with the preposition "in" — the woman in the red hat
2. with the preposition "with" — the man with the beard
3. with a preposition to show location — the man near the window
4. with the "ing" form — the man reading the book

EXERCISE— Adjective phrases with the "ing" form

Mr. Silverfinger is a spy for Inter-Espion. He often has to meet with other spies that he has never seen before. Each time he has to meet a new spy, Mr. Silverfinger's boss tells him what the new spy will do so that Mr. Silverfinger will be able to recognize him.

1. One day, Mr. Silverfinger had to meet a man at the train station in Rome. His boss said, "The man will be wearing a red rose." Which man did Mr. Silverfinger speak to in the train station?
He spoke to the man wearing the red rose.
2. The next day he had to meet a man at the airport in London. His boss said, "He will be holding a yellow umbrella." Which man did Mr. Silverfinger speak to?
He spoke to the man holding the yellow umbrella.
3. The next day he had to meet a man in a telephone booth in Athens. His boss said, "He will be polishing his glasses when you walk by." Which man did Mr. Silverfinger speak to?
4. The next day he had to meet a man in a restaurant in Corsica. His boss said, "He will be eating an orange sherbet." Which man did Mr. Silverfinger speak to?
5. The next day Mr. Silverfinger had to meet a man in a cafe in Florence. His boss said, "He will be drinking a cappuccino." Which man did Mr. Silverfinger speak to?
6. The next day Mr. Silverfinger had to meet a man in a park in Havana. His boss said, "He'll be smoking a cigar." Which man did Mr. Silverfinger speak to?
7. The next day Mr. Silverfinger had to meet a man at a bus stop in Hong Kong. His boss said, "He'll be reading a newspaper." Which man did Mr. Silverfinger speak to?

EXERCISE — the man in . . . the man with . . .

When I saw Silverfinger in Rome he was running out of a building. "Why are you running?" I asked him. He answered,

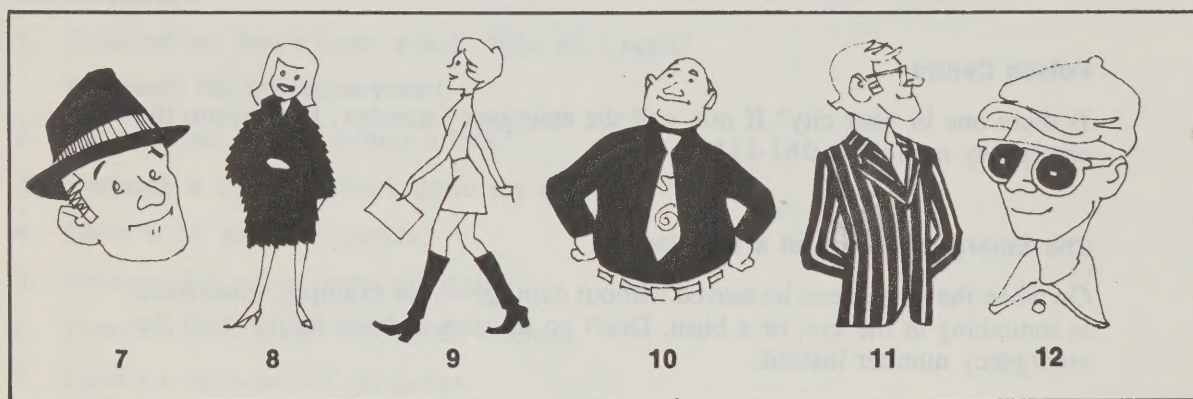
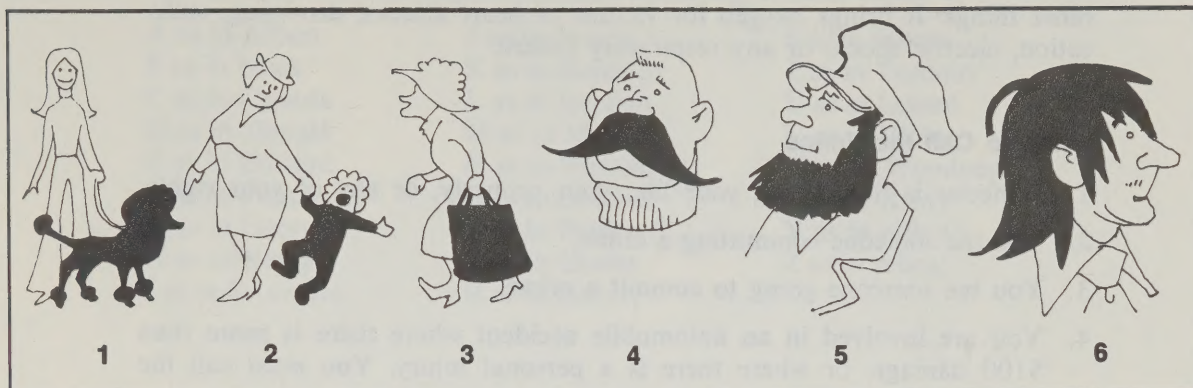
I don't want the woman with the dog to see me. She's a spy.

LESSON 2

What did he say in situation 2 below?

I don't want the woman with the baby to see me. She's a spy.

What did he say in situations 3-12 below?



Note: In numbers 7-12 above, "in" can replace "with". For example:

I don't want the man *in* the hat to see me.

"What's Wrong?" EXERCISE – the position of Adjective phrases

Which of the following sentences are incorrect?

Make corrections.

1. Wanted: a piano by a woman in good condition.
2. The man with chocolate syrup ordered ice cream.
3. The girl was hit by a truck on a bicycle.
4. The man ordered a hamburger with onions.
5. A man can't eat pickles with stomach trouble.
6. Two men were attacked by some lions on safari.
7. The woman with french fries on the side ordered a hamburger.
8. Wanted: a piano by a woman with mahogany legs.
9. The man ordered an ice cream with a beard.
10. Wanted: woman to wash dishes with references.

READING — Emergencies

When to Call the Fire Department

The fire department fights fires and helps to prevent them. But it also does other things. It brings oxygen for victims of heart attacks, drowning, suffocation, electric shock, or any respiratory failure.

When to Call the Police

1. Someone is threatening your life, your property, or any of your rights.
2. You see someone committing a crime.
3. You see someone going to commit a crime.
4. You are involved in an automobile accident where there is more than \$100 damage, or where there is a personal injury. You *must* call the police in this case.

Poison Centre

Is there one in your city? If not, call the emergency number. In Toronto the emergency number is 361-1111.

The Emergency Wing of a Hospital

Go when the person can be moved without damage — for example, when there is something in the eye, or a burn. Don't go in cases of back injury. Call the emergency number instead.

Emergency Phone Call

If you want the police, the fire department, or an ambulance, call the emergency number in your city, or dial the operator, '0, and say, "This is an emergency." She will transfer the call.

Make sure that you can spell your address clearly. If you live in a big city, you should know whether you live on a street, crescent, or avenue, etc. Give your address first, so that help can be sent immediately.

You: This is an emergency.

I need the police. (the fire department, an ambulance)

Operator: What's your address?

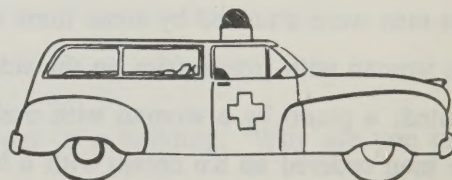
You: It's 14 Grange Street, 2nd floor. (50 Eglinton East, Apt. 601)

Operator: Spell that, please.

You: G - as in George -r-a-n-g-e.

Operator: What's your phone number?

You: It's 923-1762.



Ambulance

LESSON 2

Spelling over the telephone

Over the telephone it is sometimes difficult to hear certain letters. The letter "b" can sound like "v" or "p". It is helpful to repeat the difficult letter and then give a word that begins with that letter, e.g. B as in black.

A as in Albert
B as in black
C as in Canada
D as in Donald
E as in Edward
F as in Frank
G as in George
H as in Harry
I as in ice cream

J as in Joseph
K as in Kennedy
L as in London
M as in Monday
N as in November
O as in October
P as in Peter
Q as in Queen
R as in Robert

S as in Steven
T as in Toronto
U as in United
V as in Victor
W as in Winnipeg
X as in X-ray
Y as in yellow
Z as in zebra

EXERCISE

1. Someone has had a heart attack. Who do I need?

You need the fire department.

2. Someone has had an asthma attack.
3. Someone is trying to break down my door.
4. There is an accident outside.
5. Someone has fallen down the stairs.
6. There's a serious gas leak in the kitchen.
7. There's a fight outside my house.
8. There's a fire in my bedroom. (I'm calling from a neighbour's house.)
9. My child is gasping for breath.

SMIDGENS

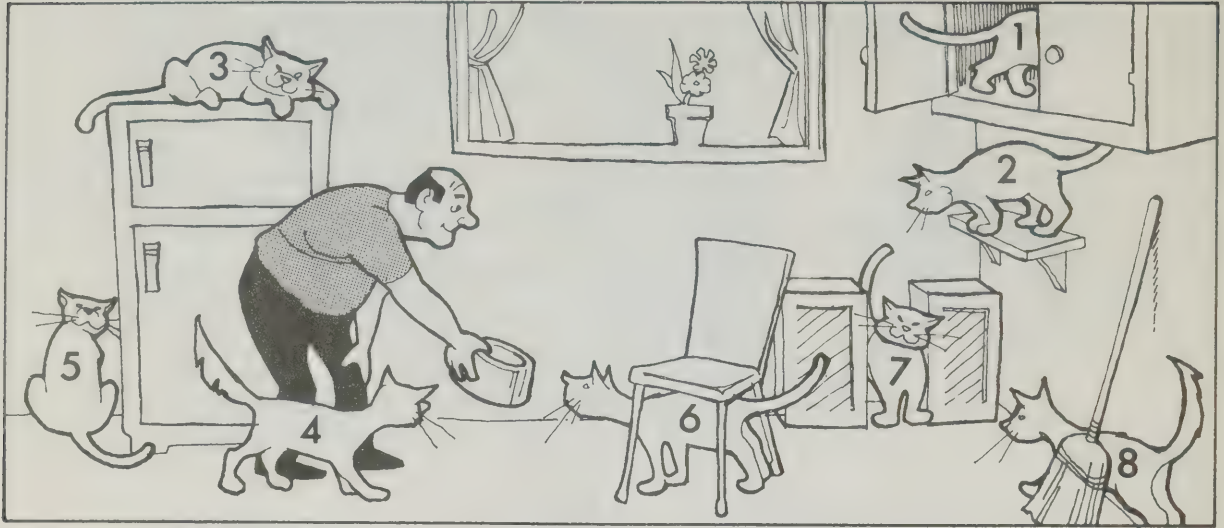


by bob cordray

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LESSON 2

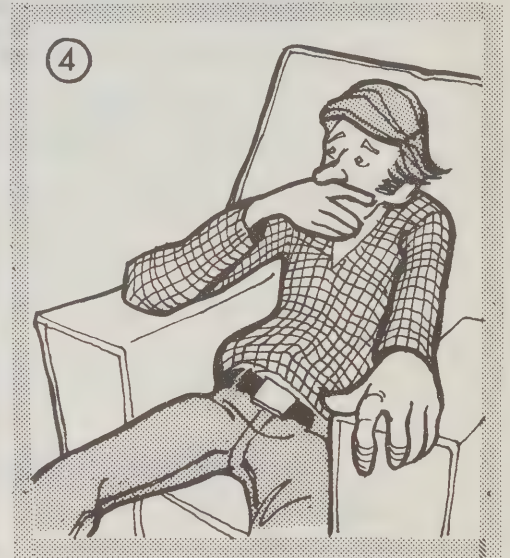
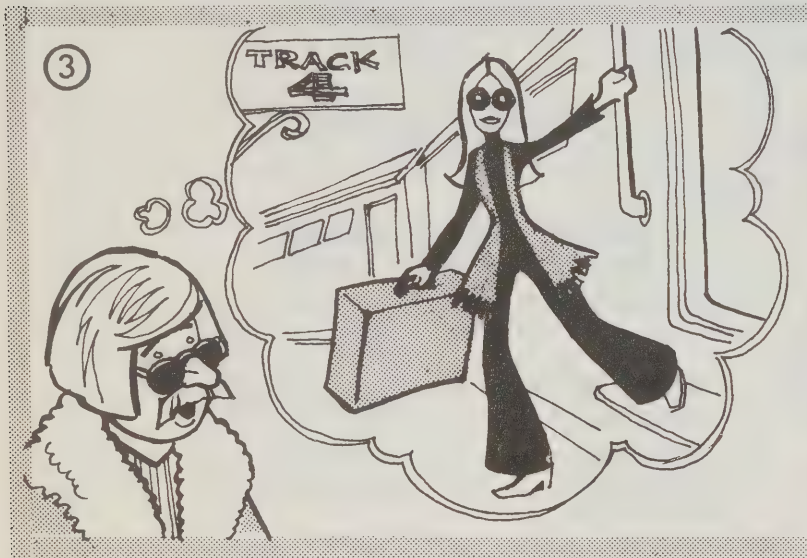
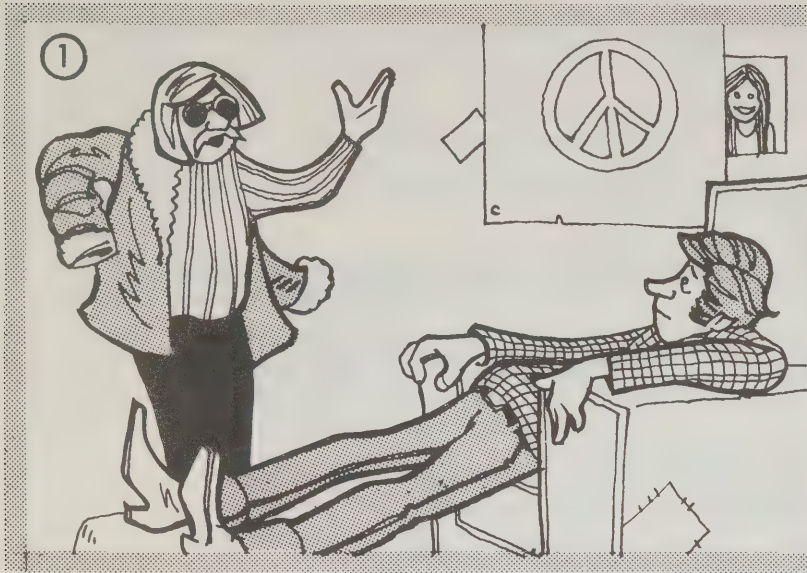
EXERCISE – Adjective phrases with prepositions of location



Mr. Brown likes cats. He keeps a lot of them. They are everywhere, even in his kitchen. From time to time, he gives some cats away. Which cat would you like?

1. I'd like the one in the cupboard.
2. I'd like the one on the shelf.

Lesson 3



Lesson 3

have to

INTRODUCTION – “I have to go”

- ① **Andre:** Well, I have to go now.
- ② **Peter:** Do you have to go so soon?
- ③ **Andre:** Yes, I have to meet my sister at the train station. She's arriving in half an hour.
- ④ **Peter:** Oh yes, that's right.
- ⑤ **Andre:** But look, I don't have to work tomorrow. It's Thanksgiving. Why don't we go swimming?
- ⑥ **Peter:** Good idea.

EXPLANATION — Necessity, obligation

“have to” and “have got to” both show obligation

I have to go } = It is obligatory for me to go.
I've got to go }

“had to” shows fulfilled obligation in the past

[illegible]

		I	have to go.
		He/she	has to go.
	Do	you	have to go?
	Does	he/she	have to go?
Why	does	he	have to go?

Short Answers:

Yēs, I dō.

Yēs, he dōes.

EXERCISE – “has to”, “had to”

1. Arturo got a job as a travelling salesman. He doesn't have a car. What does he have to do?
He has to buy a car.
2. Peter usually writes with his right hand. But he hurt his right hand. What does he have to do?
3. George applied for a job. George has long hair. The boss said: "You can't work here with long hair." George wants the job. What does he have to do?
4. Joe applied for a job as a plumber. The boss said: "Nobody can work in Ontario as a plumber without a licence. It's the law." What does Joe have to have?
5. Bill's wife is out of town, and Bill doesn't have enough money to eat in a restaurant. He has to do something that he doesn't like to do. What is it?
6. Roberto likes to save newspapers. He has saved so many that he has no room in his apartment to walk. He wants room to walk. What does he have to do?

LESSON 3

7. Susan went into a room in the hospital to visit someone. The nurse said: “You can’t smoke in here.” What did Susan have to do?
8. Henry went to work on a construction site. The foreman said: “You can’t work here without a safety hat.” What did George have to do?
9. The foreman said: “You can’t work here without safety glasses.” What else did George have to do?

READING — Thanksgiving Day

The First Thanksgiving in North America

Thanksgiving goes back a long time in North American history. It started with some of the earliest settlers.

In 1621 a ship carrying 100 people left Plymouth, England. It landed on the east coast of America at a place now called Plymouth, Massachusetts. The ship was called The Mayflower.

The people who came on this ship were Puritans. They were also “separatists”. They wanted to separate from the Church of England and start their own church. These people are now called the Pilgrim Fathers.

The first winter in America was a very difficult one. The Pilgrim Fathers had to learn how to grow food in the new soil. Also, the climate was too cold for some of them. Nearly half of them died.

However, they had some help. The Indians taught them how to grow corn and maize.

The Pilgrim Fathers were very happy when they had their first harvest. It was a time to celebrate. They cooked a big turkey dinner.

This was the first Thanksgiving dinner. The Pilgrim Fathers continued to celebrate the harvest in this way every year.

Later, the Americans made Thanksgiving Day a national holiday. It falls on the fourth Thursday of November every year.

Thanksgiving Day in Canada

In the eighteenth century Canadians made a Thanksgiving dinner whenever they had a good reason to celebrate. Sometimes they celebrated recovery from illness. Sometimes they celebrated a military victory. In 1796, for example, the early settlers in Halifax made a Thanksgiving dinner at the end of the war between Britain and France.

In 1870, Canada made Thanksgiving Day a national holiday. It falls on the second Monday in October every year. This is the time of our fall harvest.

At Thanksgiving, people usually eat turkey with cranberry sauce. They also eat fall vegetables such as squash and turnips. Cider and pumpkin pie are on the Thanksgiving menu too. There are usually Thanksgiving dinner recipes in the newspaper before the holiday.

Pioneer Village

If you would like to see how Canadians lived in the 19th century, visit Pioneer Village, in the Black Creek Conservation Area. It is located at the corner of Steeles Avenue and Jane Street in Toronto, and is open every day of the week. Admission is charged.

KEEP SMILING

Will Rogers, the well-known American wit, was part Indian.

One evening, at a party, he was sitting beside a snob. The snob was bragging about his family.

"My family goes back a long time in American history. Did you know that my ancestors came over on the Mayflower?"

"Perhaps that's true," said Will Rogers, "but when your ancestors landed, my ancestors were waiting on the beach."

Supplementary Section

EXPLANATION — "too" vs. "very"

"Very" gives emphasis.

The climate was very cold.

"Too" means "more than enough, in excess".

The climate was too cold for some of the settlers.
Nearly half of them died.

We use "too" when the result is not good. Compare:

1. John's coffee is very sweet. He likes sweet coffee.
2. John's coffee is too sweet. He won't drink it.

Common Error: I like this class because it is ^{very}~~too~~ fast.

EXERCISE — "too" vs. "very"

Choose "too" or "very"

1. I was ——— tired last night but I went to a movie.
2. I was ——— tired to go to a movie. I stayed home and watched TV.
3. This coffee is ——— strong. I can't drink it.
4. John likes this class because it is ——— interesting.
5. Betty is going to a different class. This one is ——— fast.

Lesson 4

don't have to

EXPLANATION — Lack of obligation

I don't have to go = It's not necessary for me to go. I can go or stay. I have a choice.

Note how a change of stress changes meaning.

I didn't have to work yesterday. = I **didn't work** yesterday because it wasn't necessary.

I didn't have to work yesterday. = It wasn't necessary for me to work yesterday **but I worked.**

EXERCISE — “He doesn't have to . . .”

Before Alex got married he got up very early every day to go to work. He had a car but he took the bus to work in the morning because he didn't like the heavy traffic. Every day at lunch he went out to eat in a little “greasy spoon” around the corner.

Every Saturday morning Alex went out to buy a weekend newspaper. After he read the newspaper, he washed his car. Then he went for a drive in the country.

When Alex got married, everything changed. His wife's father is a millionaire, and now Alex can do what he likes.

1. He works for his father-in-law. He works from 10 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon. He can sleep in or get up early.
He doesn't have to get up early anymore.
2. His father-in-law sends the chauffeur over in the morning to drive him to work.
He doesn't have to take the bus to work.
3. His wife hired a maid. She makes a delicious lunch every day. Alex goes home for lunch. What is another thing he doesn't have to do anymore?
4. His wife telephoned the newspaper. Now a boy delivers the newspaper to the house every day. What is another thing Alex doesn't have to do anymore?
5. Every few days his wife tells the chauffeur to wash the car. What is another thing Alex doesn't have to do anymore?
6. His wife calls the chauffeur to drive the car to the country on Saturday. What is another thing that Alex doesn't have to do anymore?
7. His wife hired a butler. The butler is very good at cutting hair. What is another thing that Alex doesn't have to do anymore?

LESSON 4

READING — “Help Wanted” Advertisements from the Newspaper

- a. What do you have to have for each job below?
- b. There are some things that you don't have to have. What are they?

- | | | | |
|-----|---|----|--|
| 1. | PLUMBER, licence necessary, knowledge of Greek helpful, 111-2200 | 5. | DRIVER, chauffeur's licence required. 111-2581 |
| | You have to have a licence. You don't have to know Greek, but it helps. | 6. | MECHANIC, own tools, experienced, good salary. 111-9129 |
| 2. | WAITRESSES, full time, no experience necessary, we will train. Crown Cafe, 552 Grand Avenue. | 7. | DRIVER, car essential. 220 Fifth Avenue. |
| 3. | TYPIST, experienced, knowledge of Italian an asset, ABC Export Company, 111-2332 | 8. | HAIRDRESSER, experience required. English not necessary. 111-3124 |
| 4. | PLUMBER wanted, steady work, own tools and car are needed. 111-5100 | 9. | CLERK, high school diploma essential, experience not necessary. 111-5432 |
| 10. | DRIVER, 5'10", married, car essential, knowledge of the city necessary, Italian speaking. Apply in person after 7 p.m., 23 Main Street. | | |

Lesson 5

must, must not
must not vs. not necessary / don't have to

READING — S.I.N. (Social Insurance Number)

According to the law, every working person must have a Social Insurance Number. He uses this number when he applies for a job, a driver's licence, medical insurance, unemployment insurance or the Canada Pension Plan.

Every employee must give his S.I.N. to his employer within three days after starting his job.

If the employee does not have a S.I.N., he must apply for one. He can get an application form at a post office, Manpower office or Unemployment Insurance Commission Office. He must mail it immediately to the nearest U.I.C. office.

While an employee is waiting for his card, it is a good idea to tell his employer that he has applied. Then his employer will not bring him another application form. The employee must not sign an application for a second social insurance number. It is against the law to have more than one.

If an employee loses his card, he must apply for a replacement card. He fills out another application form, but this time he pays special attention to Item 9. The replacement card will have the original S.I.N., not a new number.

It is not necessary for an employee to carry his S.I.N. card with him, but it is a good idea to do so.

EXERCISE — Complex sentences

Part I — Written: Answer in complete sentences.

1. What must every working person have?
2. When must he give his S.I.N. to his employer?
3. If an employee does not have a S.I.N., what must he do? (Begin: If . . .)
4. While an employee is waiting for his S.I.N., what must he not sign? (Begin: While . . .)
5. If an employee loses his card, what must he do? (Begin: If . . .)
6. What does he pay special attention to?
7. Is it necessary for an employee to carry his S.I.N. card with him?
8. Is it a good idea to do so?

Part II — Oral

- a. Join answers 1 and 2 above.
- b. Join answers 5 and 6.
- c. Join answers 7 and 8.

EXPLANATION

Necessity, obligation

You must . . .
(You have to . . .)
— have a Social
Insurance Number
— give it to your
employer within
three days.

Prohibition

You must not . . .
(Don't . . .)
— sign an application
for a second S.I.N.
“must not” is not
commonly used in
speech.

**No necessity, no
obligation** — You can
do what you like.

It is not necessary to . . .
(You don't have to . . .)
— carry your S.I.N.
card with you.

“What's Wrong?” EXERCISE — “must not” vs. “don't have to”

Which of the following sentences are incorrect? Make them correct.

1. You must not wear a tie in this restaurant.
2. You don't have to apply for a second S.I.N.
3. You must not work if you have a million dollars.
4. You don't have to work if you have no working permit.
5. You have to pay money to join the library, but you don't have to pay to borrow a library book.
6. You don't have to walk in the nude downtown.
7. You must not travel by bus if you have a car.
8. You don't have to tip a waiter, but it's a good idea to do so.
9. You don't have to be Italian to like spaghetti.

WRITTEN EXERCISE — “must not” vs. “don't have to”

Copy and complete the following sentences, using either “don't have to” or “must not”.

1. Here is a job advertised in the newspaper. On this job, you — work at night.
2. You — drive if you have no driving licence.
3. You — drive through a red light.
4. On this job there is no travelling. You — have a car.
5. Here is a job advertised in the newspaper. For this job, you — have experience.
6. You — heat an aerosol tin.
7. You — polish your shoes every day.
8. You — drink iodine.

EXPLANATION — Obligation, necessity, and prohibition in the past

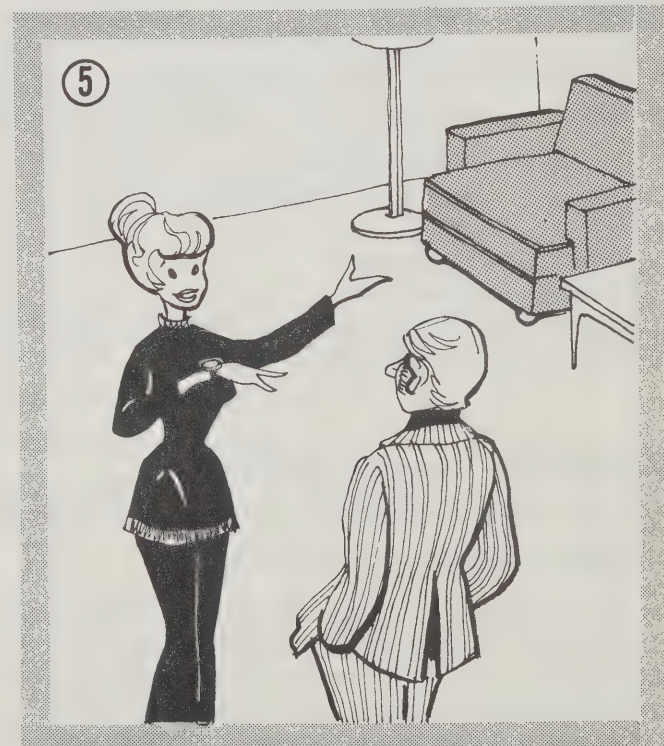
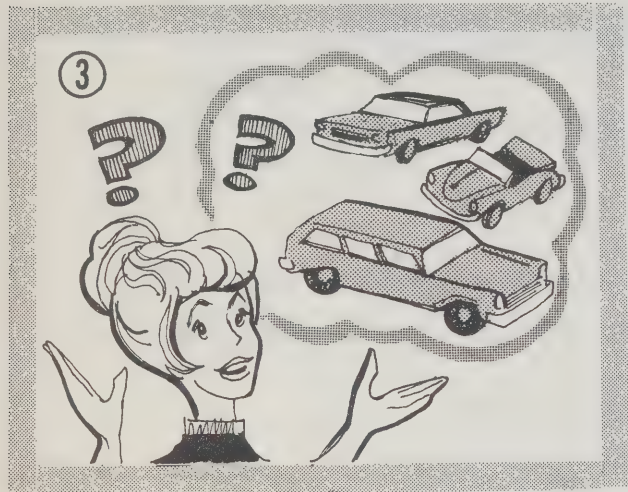
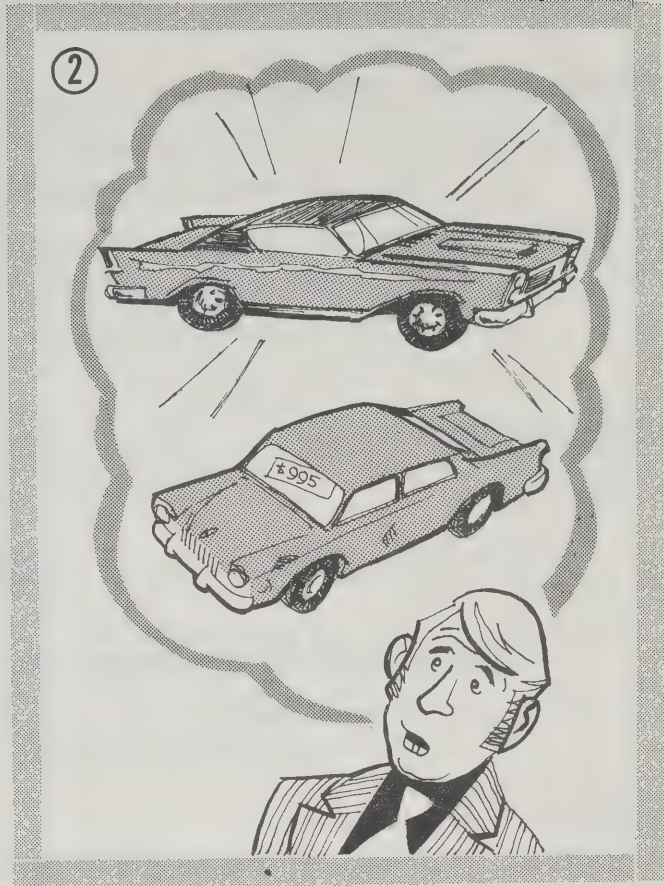
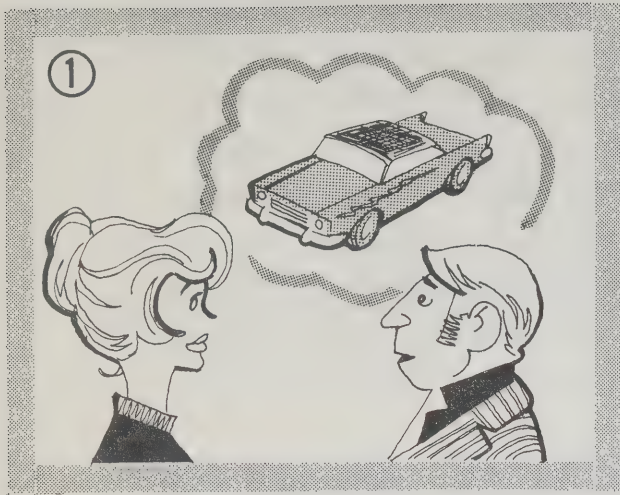
“Must” (obligation, necessity) has no past form. We use the following phrases for past necessity: (See Lesson 3)

I had to apply for a S.I.N.
It was necessary (for me) to apply.
etc.

“Must not” (prohibition) has no past form. We use the following phrases for past prohibition. (See Reading, Lesson 20)

He was prohibited from practising law.
She was not allowed to go out alone in the evening.
She was not permitted to go out alone.
etc.

Lesson 6



Lesson 6

He wanted to know if (whether) he should . . .

INTRODUCTION – Buying a Car

- ① **John:** I have to have a car for my new job.
- ② Do you think that I should get a new one or a used one?
- ③ **Mary:** I don't know much about cars.
- ④ I think you should speak to my brother. He was a car salesman.
- ⑤ He'll be here in a few minutes. Why don't you wait for him?

EXPLANATION

Giving advice

I think that you should get a new car. = I think that a new car is better for you.

For the negative we often use, "I don't think . . ."
I don't think that you should get a used car.

"That" is often omitted in speech.
I don't think you should get a used car.

Polite suggestion

Why don't you wait for him?

EXERCISE – "should"

- 1. Bill is very tired. What should he do?
He should go home and lie down. or He should have some coffee.
- 2. I have a mouse in my house.
- 3. Alexander lives alone. He is lonely.
- 4. My tooth hurts.
- 5. Armando's back hurts.
- 6. Gino's shoes hurt him.
- 7. Henry doesn't speak Spanish. The girl in the next apartment is Spanish. Henry wants to speak to her and make friends with her.

EXERCISE – "shouldn't (should not)"

- 1. Alice has an examination tomorrow. She is going to a movie tonight.
She shouldn't go to a movie tonight.
- 2. My friend is overweight. He eats ice cream every day for lunch.
- 3. My friend smokes two packages of cigarettes every day. He coughs a lot.
- 4. My friend comes to school late every day. He doesn't learn very much English.
- 5. When Joanna reads a lot, she gets a headache.
- 6. When Bill eats salami, he gets a stomach ache.
- 7. When Anna goes to bed late, she is very tired the next day.

WRITTEN EXERCISE — “if he should”

1. “Should I buy a used car or a new one?”

John asked me if (whether) he should buy a new car or a used one.

2. “Should I take a mechanic with me?” said John.

John asked me if he should take a mechanic with him.

3. “Should I borrow money from the bank for the car?”
4. “Should I go to the XY car lot?”
5. “Should I get an American car or a European one?”
6. “Should I get a small car?”
7. “Should I buy a car or lease one?”

EXPLANATION — “should” vs. “have to”

Necessity, obligation

John is a travelling salesman. He **has to** buy a car. (He has no choice.)

Advisability

There are some good used cars, and they are cheaper. John **should** buy a used one. (He has a choice.)

EXERCISE — “should” vs. “have to”

John is going to get married. Which of these things does he have to do? Which things should he do?

1. **He has to** get a marriage licence.
2. **He should** have a steady job.
3. _____ be over 16 years of age.
4. _____ make arrangements for the wedding ceremony.
5. _____ have some money in the bank.
6. _____ love his wife.

Bill wants to drive a car.

7. _____ have a driving licence.
8. _____ carry his licence when he drives.
9. _____ renew his licence every year.
10. _____ be polite to other drivers on the road.

Alice wants to visit Spain.

11. _____ learn a little Spanish.
12. _____ get a smallpox vaccination.
13. _____ have a passport.
14. _____ get a map of Spain.
15. _____ learn a little about the people of Spain.

WRITTEN EXERCISE

Advice columns are very popular in Canadian and American newspapers. Below is an example of an advice column. Notice that “should” is used in asking for advice and giving it.

Dear Annie:

My fiancé is a wonderful man. He's intelligent, kind and generous. He has only one serious weakness. He drinks a great deal. He tells me that he'll give up this drinking when we're married.

Should I marry him and hope that he will change or should I wait until he has stopped drinking?

Worried.

Dear Worried:

You should be worried. If a man won't give up drinking when he's engaged, he won't give it up after the big day.

I think, too, that your fiancé should go for help — either to the local AA or his doctor.

Finish the following letter to Annie and give her reply.

Dear Annie:

I work for a very fine boss. Lately, I've seen his secretary reading his personal letters.

Should I or should I

Loyal Employee.

Dear Loyal Employee:

READING — Buying a Used Car

Here is the conversation between John and Mary's brother, Al.

John: I need a car for my job.

Al: If you don't have much money, you can get a used car — but be careful.

John: What do you mean?

Al: The salesman might tell you that the car is in good condition. Don't take his word for it.

John: How can I tell if the car is in good condition or not?

Al: Well, look at it carefully. Then test it on the road. Test it on a bad road. Also, take it on the highway so that you can test it at high speed.

John: Shouldn't someone else look at the car, besides me?

Al: Yes, a mechanic. Maybe he can even go along with you when you test drive it.

John: What kind of guarantee should I get?

Al: Try to get a guarantee that will cover you for 30 days, for 100 per cent of all parts and labour. Make sure the guarantee is in writing. And before you sign anything, make sure all the blank spaces are filled in. Get a copy of anything you sign.

John: I don't have enough cash. I'll need to buy the car on time.

Al: Borrow money from the bank so that you can pay cash. It'll be cheaper.

John: Is there anything else I should remember?

Al: Yes, before you take the car off the lot, phone an insurance company and arrange for insurance.

Lesson 7

I want to know where/what/who I should . . .
Where/What/Who should I . . . ?

EXPLANATION

John asked Mary if (whether) he should buy a used car or a new one.

“Should I buy a used car or a new one?”

John asked Mary where he should buy a car.

“Where should I buy a car?”

READING — Halloween

Halloween is mainly a holiday for children. They dress up in costumes. They go from door to door. Some of them shout, “Trick or treat.” Some of them shout, “Shell-out, shell-out.”

When the children come to the door, they want you to give them treats. You can give them nuts, candies or chocolates. You should wrap them in paper first.

Some children collect money for UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund). It is a good idea to have some small change ready for them.

Adults also celebrate Halloween. They hold parties and dress up in costume.

Halloween has a long history. It goes back to the Romans. At this same time of year they made a big feast. They honoured the goddess of the fruit trees.

Years later, in England, people held a religious feast at this time of year. They honoured the Christian saints. This feast was called the Feast of All Saints. The word “Halloween” meant “holy evening” — the evening before the Feast of All Saints.

Today, Halloween is not a religious holiday. It is a time for fun.

A long time ago people believed that on Halloween the spirits of dead people came back to visit their homes.

Nowadays some people dress up as ghosts. You can also see black cats and witches on broomsticks.

Many people have a pumpkin in their house at Halloween. They clean out the inside of the pumpkin. Then they cut out a face, and put a candle inside. This is called a Jack o’ Lantern.

Experts tell us what we should do for a safe Halloween. This is what they say:

1. Children should wear light or bright colours so that motorists can see them on the road.
2. Children shouldn’t wear masks. They should wear make-up on their faces instead of masks so that they can see the cars.
3. Sometimes a sadistic person will put razor blades into an apple and give the apple to a child. Parents should look at treats before their children eat them.
4. A small child shouldn’t go out alone on Halloween. He should go out with an adult or an older child.

Happy Halloween!

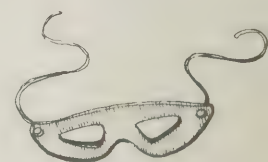


Ghost Witch



Jack o' Lantern

Pumpkin



Mask

VOCABULARY EXERCISE

door-to-door
wall-to-wall
heart-to-heart
bumper-to-bumper

day-to-day
station-to-station
person-to-person

Complete the following sentences. In each case use one of the above phrases.

1. The traffic was very heavy. It was _____ traffic.
2. I had a _____ talk with my boss.
3. I'm making a long-distance telephone call. The operator will dial the number and ask for the person I want. It's called a _____ call.
4. Tomorrow I'll make another long-distance call but I'll talk to anybody that answers. It's called a _____ call.
5. My brother is a _____ salesman.
6. We have _____ carpeting.

Supplementary Section

EXPLANATION — “Don't you think you should . . .?”

I went into the liquor store with my friend George. He was going to have 10 people for dinner, and he was going to buy one bottle of wine. I thought that he should buy more wine, but he didn't ask me for my advice. I didn't say,

“You should buy more wine.”

I said,

“Don't you think (that) you should buy more wine?”

Why was this more polite?

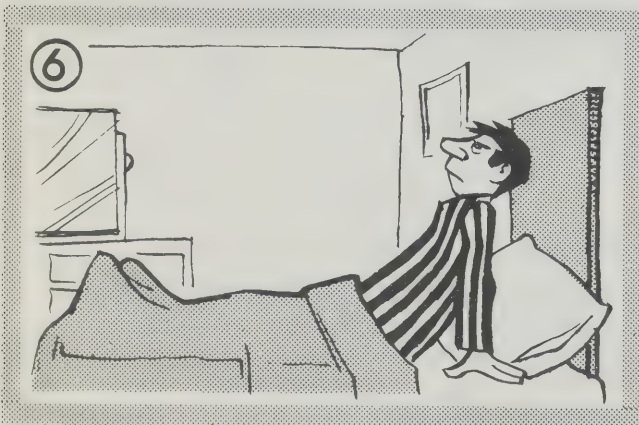
EXERCISE — “Don't you think you should . . .?”

1. You are with your friend in a clothing store. He sees a jacket on sale. He is going to buy the jacket, and he hasn't tried it on yet. What do you say to him?

Don't you think you should try it on before you buy it?

2. Your friend is going for a very important interview early in the morning. It is 12 midnight and he has sat down to watch television. What do you say to him?
3. Your friend has a very bad memory. He has been invited to a party. Someone is giving him the address, and he is not writing it down. What do you say?
4. You are going out with your friend. It is very cold out. Your friend is not taking a coat. What do you say?
5. Your boss is leaving his transistor radio sitting on the desk for the weekend. He is not locking it up. There have been some thefts recently in your office building. What do you say?
6. Your friend has a bad ulcer. You are in the restaurant and he is about to order some very spicy food. What do you say to him?
7. Your friend never gets any exercise. He sits around the house all day. The more he sits around, the more tired he gets. What do you say to him?
8. You are in the restaurant with your friend. He is overweight and he is gaining more weight. He wants to order ice cream with chocolate syrup, nuts and whipped cream. What do you say?

Lesson 8



Lesson 8

couldn't
would you please
another vs. the other

INTRODUCTION — The Other Shoe

- ① Every night Jack heard two loud noises.
- ② The man upstairs dropped one shoe on the floor.
- ③ Then he dropped the other one.
- ④ Every night Jack fell asleep after he heard the second noise.
- ⑤ One night, as usual, Jack heard the first loud noise.
- ⑥ He waited and waited. Nothing else happened.
- ⑦ He tossed and turned. He couldn't sleep.
- ⑧ Finally, he went upstairs.
- ⑨ "Would you please drop your other shoe on the floor?" he said.

EXPLANATION

"Couldn't" has many uses. Sometimes it is the past tense of "can't".

He can't sleep now.

He couldn't sleep yesterday. = He wasn't able to sleep yesterday.

Statement: He couldn't sleep.

Questions: Couldn't he sleep?

Why couldn't he sleep?

"Would you please
drop your other
shoe?"

is a little more polite than

"Please drop
your other
shoe."

EXERCISE — "couldn't"

Jim had a bad day yesterday.

1. He wanted to leave work early because he had a stomach ache but the boss said "no".
He couldn't leave work early.
2. When he got home from work, he still had a stomach ache. His wife put supper on the table.
He couldn't eat it.
3. The television set was broken.
4. The telephone wasn't working.
5. He wanted to turn on the radio but his wife didn't want him to.

LESSON 8

6. His reading glasses were broken.
7. He wanted to write a letter but his right hand was sore.
8. The man upstairs was having a party when he went to bed.
9. When he went to the bathroom in the morning, there was no toothpaste left.
10. . . . there was no shaving cream left.
11. His wife's coffee tasted like dishwater.
12. The eggs tasted like leather.

EXPLANATION — “another” vs. “the other”

“Another” has two uses.

1. One piece of paper isn't enough. Please give me another one.
(an additional one)
2. This piece of paper is dirty. Please give me another one.
(a different one)

“The other” is used when there are only two items.

I have two coats. One is blue. The other one is red.

EXERCISE — “Would you please”

“another” vs. “the other”

1. You are in a hotel and you have one blanket. It's not enough and you are still cold.
What do you want them to bring you?
Another blanket.
What do you say when you call the desk?
Would you please bring me another blanket?
2. You are in a shoe store. You have picked up a shoe from the display counter. It is your size and you want to try it on.
What do you want the salesman to give you?
What do you say?
3. There are two handbags on a shelf behind the saleslady. She has shown you one handbag but you don't like it.
What do you want her to show you?
What do you say?
4. Every night the man upstairs makes two loud noises. First he drops one slipper. Then he drops the other. Tonight he has dropped one.
What are you waiting for him to drop?
What do you say?
5. Every night the man upstairs makes two loud noises. First he drops one boot. Then he drops the other. Tonight he has dropped one.
What are you waiting for him to drop?
What do you say?
6. The man upstairs plays the same record every night. He is driving you crazy.
What do you want him to do?
What do you say to him?
7. The woman next door is a soprano. Every night she sings La Paloma. She is driving you crazy.
What do you want her to do?
What do you say to her?

LESSON 8

8. Jim's neighbour has a beautiful voice. One evening she sang a song for him. He wanted to hear more.
What did he want her to do?
What did he say?
9. You are in a restaurant. You found a fly in a glass of water.
What do you want?
What do you say to the waiter?
10. You are in a restaurant. The waiter has brought you a sandwich. The sandwich is stale.
What do you want the waiter to bring you?
What do you say to the waiter?
11. You have finished your sandwich. You are still hungry and you want more of the same.
What do you say to the waiter?
12. Jim went with his wife to buy her a coat. There were two in the store that were nice. One cost \$50. One cost much more. Jim wanted to buy her the \$50 coat.
What did his wife want him to buy her?
What did she say?

EXPLANATION

- Request:** Would you please lend me 25 cents?
- Offer:** Would you like some coffee?
- Invitation:** Would you like to go to a movie tonight?
- Common Error:** Would you ~~like to~~^{please} lend me 25 cents?

READING — Sir Dennis Gladfoot

Sir Dennis Gladfoot is a famous mountain climber. He appeared on the O.X.E. television station last night. Sid Samuels interviewed him. Here is an excerpt from the interview.

Sid Samuels: Have you always wanted to be a mountain climber, Sir Dennis?

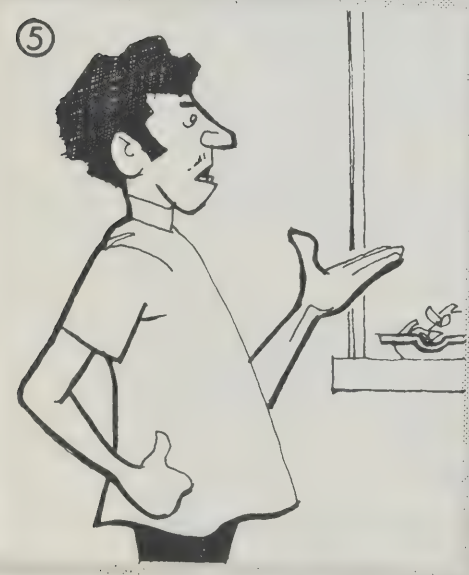
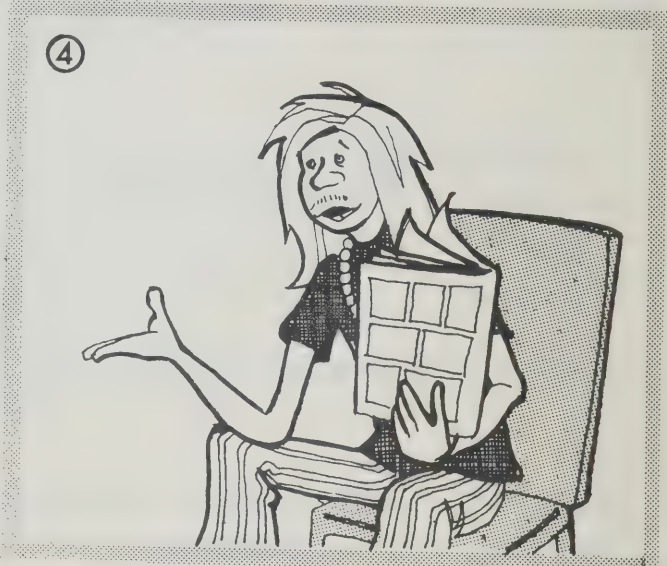
Sir Dennis: Oh yes. My parents wanted me to go on to university. They thought I should study something serious. But nothing could stop me.

Sid Samuels: What is your favourite mountain, Sir Dennis?

Sir Dennis: Mount Chocolate. I visit it every year. I couldn't climb it the first time, but I finally made it to the top after five attempts. I was badly frostbitten. I couldn't walk for weeks afterwards, but it was worth it. I felt wonderful at the top.

Sid Samuels: Why do you climb mountains, Sir Dennis?

Sir Dennis: For the same reason that all mountain climbers climb mountains, I guess — because they're there.



Lesson 9

The present perfect continuous tense

INTRODUCTION — The Haircut

- ① **Barber:** Who's next?
- ② **Teenager:** It's O.K. You can take him instead. I'm in no hurry.
- ③ **Barber:** Your turn now.
- ④ **Teenager:** Well . . . actually, I'm not waiting for a haircut.
- ⑤ **Barber:** Then why have you been sitting here for the last hour?
- ⑥ **Teenager:** I've been hiding from my father. He wants me to have my hair cut and I don't want to. This is the last place in the world he'd look for me.

EXPLANATION — The present perfect continuous tense

We use the present perfect continuous tense for an action which has started in the past and has continued to the present (or almost to the present).

I started hiding
at 2:00 p.m.

I'm hiding now.
It's 3:00 p.m.


I **have been hiding** from my father for an hour.

Common Error: I ~~am~~ ^{have been} hiding from my father for an hour.

In the Introduction, we use the adverb phrase "for an hour" to show the duration of the continuous action "hiding". There are other ways to show duration.

How long have you been hiding?

Duration

- for an hour.
- since two o'clock.
- all morning/day/week/year.

Statements

I/You/We/They have been hiding.
He/She/It has been hiding.

I/You/We/They have not been hiding.
He/She/It has not been hiding.

The following contractions are often used in speech:

I've been hiding.
He's been hiding.

I haven't been hiding.
He hasn't been hiding.

Question

Have you been hiding?

Short Answers

Yes, I have.
No, I haven't.

EXERCISE — Statements and Questions in the present perfect continuous tense

Turn to the Introduction pictures.

1. What's the boy in Picture (6) doing?
He's hiding from his father.
2. Ask "how long?"
How long has he been hiding from his father?
3. Answer the question.
He's been hiding from his father for an hour.
4. Ask "why?"
Why has the boy been hiding from his father?
5. Answer the question.
6. What's the man in Picture (2) doing?
7. Ask "how long?"
8. Answer #7.
9. What's the barber doing in Picture (3) ?
10. Ask "how long?"
11. Answer #10.
12. What's the teenager's father doing?
13. Ask "how long?"
14. Answer #13.
15. Ask "why?"

EXERCISE — Review of "He asked him if/where/when he should . . ."

The customer in Picture (1) is having a lot of trouble with his hair. He asked the barber for his advice.

1. "What kind of shampoo should I use?" he said.
He asked the barber what kind of shampoo he should use.
2. "Should I brush my hair or not?"
He asked the barber if he should brush his hair or not.
3. "How often should I wash my hair?" he said.
4. "Should I use a hair dryer to dry my hair?" he said.
5. "How often should I get a haircut?" he said.
6. "What should I put on my hair?" he said.

READING — Three Stories

1. A woman went into a drugstore and asked for her favourite cure-all. "I'm sorry," the druggist said, "I can't give you these without a prescription."
"Why not?" the woman stormed.
"Because these pills are habit-forming," the druggist answered.
"They are not," retorted the woman. "I know, because I've been taking them regularly for 10 years."

LESSON 9

2. An old archbishop was worried about his health. He was worried that his legs would become paralysed.

One evening he was sitting across from a charming young woman at the dinner table. Suddenly his face turned white and he cried out: "It has happened!"

"What has happened?" said the young woman, jumping up.

"My legs are paralysed," he moaned.

"What makes you sure?" she replied.

"Well," he said, "I've been pinching my leg for the last hour and I can't feel anything."

"I beg your pardon" said the young woman, blushing. "But it's my leg you've been pinching."

* * *

3. A: How old is Mary?

B: She's 26.

A: Are you sure of that?

B: Of course, I'm sure. She's been telling everyone that for the last 10 years.

Supplementary Section

EXPLANATION

In the Introduction, the present perfect continuous tense is used for an action which has continued to the present moment:

I've been hiding from my father.

The present perfect continuous tense is also used for an action which has continued, not to the present moment, but up to a recent moment:

My hands are dirty because I've been washing the car.

EXERCISE — The present perfect continuous tense for recent actions.

1. John's hands are dirty.
He's been fixing the stove.
2. Anna has grass in her hair.
She's been lying in the grass.
3. This room smells of smoke.
4. George's hands are covered with grease.
5. Mary's hands are black.
6. My hands are covered with chalk.
7. The back of my jacket is covered with chalk.
8. Bill has mud on his boots.

Lesson 10

Verbs without continuous forms The present perfect continuous tense vs. the Present perfect tense without "for" or "since"

EXERCISE — Review of the present perfect continuous tense

Look at the Introduction pictures, page 28.

1. The man in Picture (2) is reading magazines.
I know. He's been reading them for half an hour.
2. The barber's sweeping the floor.
I know. He's been sweeping it for 15 minutes.
3. The teenager is sitting in the barbershop.
4. He's hiding from his father.
5. His father is looking for him.
6. The barber studies English at night school.
7. The barber smokes.

EXPLANATION

Certain verbs are not used in the continuous. For example, "have" meaning "possess".

The barber	has	a moustache.
The barber has	had	a moustache for 10 years.
How long has the barber	had	a moustache?

Other verbs are: know, like, believe, own.

Notice that "have" meaning "experience" can be used in the continuous.

The barber has been having fights with his customers for years.

EXERCISE — Verbs with No Continuous Forms

1. The barber has sideburns. Tell "how long".
2. When the barber started off, he worked for someone else. Now he owns the shop. Tell "how long".
3. The teenager has long hair. Tell "how long".
4. The customer in Picture (1) knows the barber very well. Tell "how long".
5. The customer believes in ghosts. Tell "how long".
6. The barber is married. Tell "how long".
7. The barber is a Canadian citizen. Tell "how long".
8. The teenager's father is bald. Tell "how long".

EXPLANATION — The present perfect continuous tense vs. the present perfect tense

When there is no marker of duration (e.g. “since, for”), the present perfect shows that the action is finished, for example:

I've read three books this morning. = I've finished three books.

I've washed the dishes. = I've finished washing the dishes.
They are clean now.

The present perfect continuous emphasizes the continuity of the action. We do not know if the action is finished or not.

John: Why are your hands wet?

Mary: I've been washing the dishes.

John: Are you finished?

WRITTEN EXERCISE

— The present perfect continuous tense vs. the present perfect tense

Use the present perfect tense and the present perfect continuous tense in the paragraphs below. Before you do, look at the Explanation above this exercise.

- A. John is at a party now. He is having a very good time. He has been having a very good time all evening. He _____ all evening. He _____ six glasses of rye. He _____ also.
1. drink 2. drink 3. dance
He _____ three waltzes and two polkas. He _____ continuously. He _____ three
4. dance 5. eat 6. eat
sandwiches and one piece of cake.
- B. It is summertime, and Kevin is on his holidays. He _____ through Canada for two months.
7. travel
He _____ four provinces and he is now in the fifth, Ontario. Kevin doesn't have much
8. visit
money. He _____ only one souvenir. He doesn't like writing letters. He _____ only
9. buy 10. write
one postcard, to his mother.

READING — Kevin

Our teenager, Kevin, often does things his father isn't very happy about. This summer, for example, Kevin wanted to take a trip across Canada.

“I'd like you to stay home, Kevin,” his father said. “You can help your mother with the garden, maybe paint the fence. And you can do some work on your French. You should be glad that you can stay home. When I was your age, I had to work.”

“As a matter of fact, Dad, I'd like to work, but there's just no work around. So I may as well see the country. Besides, I'll learn more French in Quebec than I can from a textbook.”

"And where's the money for this trip going to come from?"

"I won't need much money. I'm going to hitchhike. A couple of friends of mine have been hitchhiking for a month. I got a postcard from one of them last week. He says he's been having no trouble with lifts."

"What about food and a place to sleep?"

"I've got a little money left from last summer's job. I'll get by."

"Will you write home regularly?"

"Of course, once a week."

"And eat more than chips and cokes?"

"I'll eat well, I promise. I'll even take a vitamin pill every day."

"Have you spoken to your mother about this?"

"Yes, and she says she'll let me go if you will."

"All right, then. But be careful."

EXERCISE — Complex sentences

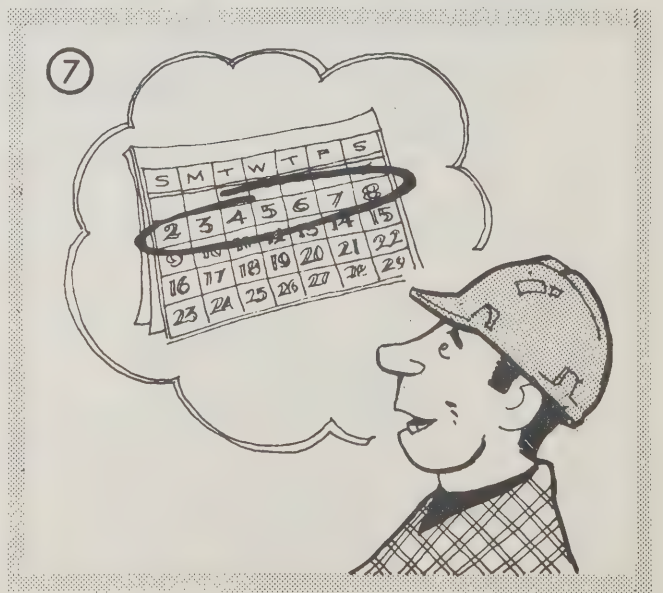
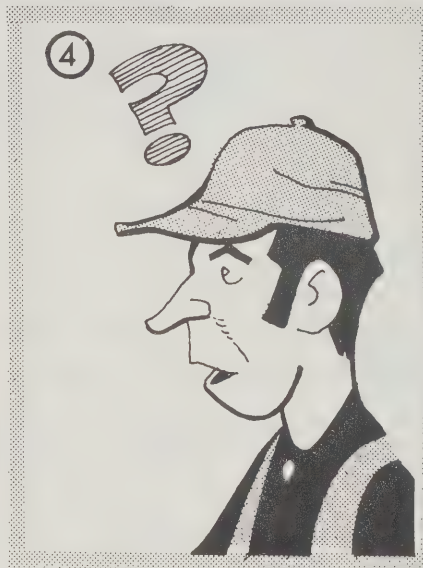
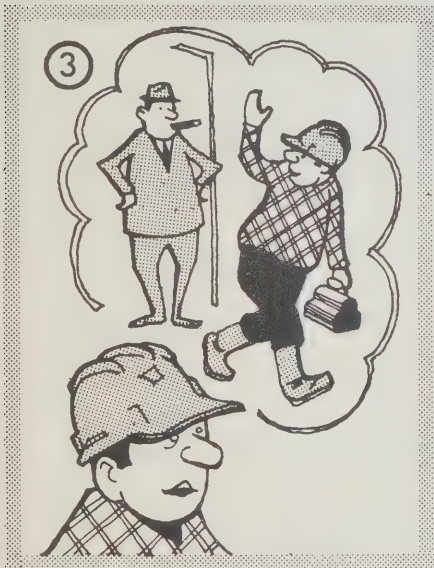
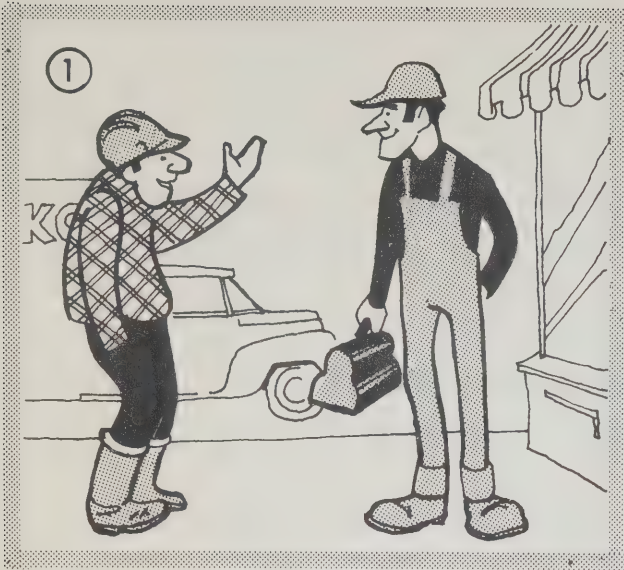
Part I — Written — Answer in complete sentences.

1. Did Kevin want to work in the city or stay home and study French?
2. Was there plenty of work around or no work around?
3. What did he decide to do?
4. What did Kevin promise to do about letters home and eating?
5. What did Kevin's father finally agree to let Kevin do?

Part II — Oral

- a. Join answers 2 and 3 with "because".
- b. Join answers 1 and 2 with "but" (so that 1, 2 and 3 are joined).
- c. Join answers 4 and 5.

Lesson 11



Lesson 11

I thought . . .

In fact . . .

INTRODUCTION — “What’s New?”

- ① **Spiros:** Hi. What’s new? What have you been doing?
- ② **Arieh:** Oh, not too much. Working hard. How about you?
- ③ **Spiros:** Well, as a matter of fact, I’ve changed my job.
- ④ **Arieh:** Oh? How come? I thought you liked it.
- ⑤ **Spiros:** I did. In fact it was a very good job, but I got tired of the night shift.
- ⑥ **Arieh:** When did you change?
- ⑦ **Spiros:** Just last week.

EXERCISE — “I thought . . .”

1. George is married.
I thought he was single.
2. Chris comes from Poland.
I thought he came from Roumania.
3. Anna lives with her sister.
4. Peter works in a paint factory.
5. Betty is going to get married in July.
6. Allan is going to buy a used car.
7. Maria is going to France by plane.
8. Walter is going to get a \$10 raise.
9. Nina is 20 years old.
10. Teresa has two children.
11. Juan wants to study languages.

EXERCISE — “in fact”

1. Roberto likes music, doesn’t he?
Yes, in fact he plays four instruments.
2. Anna hates the sun, doesn’t she?
Yes, in fact she carries an umbrella when it’s too sunny.
3. Bill likes airplanes, doesn’t he?
Yes, in fact he wants to become a pilot.
4. George is a good swimmer, isn’t he?
5. Maria is good at languages, isn’t she?
6. Nina has children, doesn’t she?
7. Peter likes animals, doesn’t he?
8. Aldo is older than he looks, isn’t he?
9. You went to sleep very late last night, didn’t you?
10. Bob is very strong, isn’t he?
11. Mary is as tall as Anna, isn’t she?
12. I think we’ve had enough examples of “in fact”, don’t you?

READING — Job Hunting

Even though Roberto has been looking for a job for a long time, he is not at all discouraged. He is sure that he will find one eventually.

Roberto has contacted the Canada Manpower Centre near his home and has been looking for a job on his own.

He has been watching the newspapers for job advertisements and has answered quite a few of them. He has let all his friends know that he is looking for a job. He has also gone to a few of the private employment agencies.

He wrote a letter of application* and took it to a copying service. They made 50 copies for him. He has been sending copies to companies all over the city. So far, he has sent 15 copies, and he intends to send out all the rest.

Roberto read an article in the newspaper about a school for the unemployed. The article told about some job statistics. According to those statistics, the best possible way to find a job is to walk into an office and ask for one. Roberto has been doing exactly this. He walks into an office, and if the employer has no job, Roberto asks him to suggest another company. Many employers are happy to be of help.

Roberto has divided the city into areas. He spends a full day, each day, in one area, looking for a job. He is getting to know the city well!

*See Supplementary Section, Lesson 24, for a sample application form, letter of application, résumé and letter to accompany résumé.

WRITTEN EXERCISE — “even though” vs. “because”

Join each pair of sentences with either “even though” or “because”.

1. Robert is not discouraged. He has been looking for work for weeks.
Robert is not discouraged even though he has been looking for work for weeks.
2. He is discouraged. He has been looking for work for weeks.
He's discouraged because he has been looking for work for weeks.
3. He's sure he'll find a job. There's a lot of unemployment in the city.
4. He often goes into factories and offices to ask for work. They haven't advertised for workers.
5. He let his friends know that he's looking for work. They might hear about an opening.
6. He gets up at 7:30 every morning. He would rather sleep in.
7. He's getting to know the city well. He spends a full day, every day, in one area of it.

Lesson 12

The present perfect tense vs. the simple past tense (Review of Book I material)

EXPLANATION — The present perfect tense vs. the simple past tense

The present perfect tense is often used with the following adverbs:

already	— She started to work last year and she has already saved enough money for a car.
yet	— I haven't bought a car yet.
ever	— Have you ever bought a used car?
never	— I've never bought a used one.
just	— I've just bought a car.

Whenever there is a past marker we use the past tense and not the present perfect tense.

Examples of Past Markers:

Yesterday	}	I bought a car.
Last (week)		
(A week) ago		
When I was in France		
At (2) o'clock		

Common Error: I ~~have~~ bought a car last week.

EXERCISE — Present perfect vs. simple past

Kevin is back home from his trip across the country. He has been back for a few weeks. He is speaking to a friend on the phone. Answer each question with a time marker.

- Have you shaved off your beard yet?
Yes, I shaved it off when I got home.
- Have you been to the new discotheque yet?
Yes, I was there last night, in fact.
- Have you spoken to Peter since you got back?
- Have you gone back to school yet?
- Have you found a part-time job yet?
- Have you seen the new Brigitte Bardot film yet?
- Have you read the book I lent you — How To Make A Million By The Time You're 80?
- Have you written to the girl you met in Vancouver yet?
- Have you bought any new clothes yet?

WRITTEN EXERCISE — Present perfect vs. simple past

Use the present perfect tense and the simple past tense in the following paragraph:

Alice is a very fast dressmaker. She already two dresses since the beginning of the week. On Monday night she _____ a mini-dress for her friend. On Tuesday night she _____ the pattern for a midi-dress. She _____ it on Thursday night. On Friday night she _____ a third dress, but she _____ it yet because she already all her thread.

1. make
2. make
3. cut out
4. finish
5. start
6. not finish
7. use up

EXPLANATION — Simple past + “for” vs. present perfect (continuous) + “for”

1958-59	I worked as an assistant cook for one year.
1959-71	I worked as a cook for 12 years.
1971-now	I've been working } as a head chef for a year.
	I've worked }

READING — George's Art Collection

George is a world traveller and an art collector. He has collected art and handicrafts from every corner of the world.

George was born in Greece and lived there until he was 18. Even as a student, George enjoyed travelling through the villages, picking up handicrafts that he liked and that were not too expensive.

George is now living in Canada and, of course, he is collecting Canadian art. He has been doing this ever since he arrived here in 1964.

So far he has collected the crafts of three different Canadian groups. From 1964 to 1967 he collected wood carvings from Quebec. From 1967 to 1970 he collected the crafts and paintings of different Indian nations. From 1970 on, he has been collecting Eskimo soapstone sculpture.

Whenever he can, George likes to invest in paintings by young and promising Canadian artists.

VOCABULARY — Noun-forming suffixes

1. -tion /ʃən/. Words with this suffix are stressed on the next-to-last syllable.

Verb	Noun
suggest	sugg ^ə stion
collect	coll ^ə ction

2. -ment /mənt/. This suffix always receives weak stress.

Verb	Noun
pay	pāyment
advertise	adv ^ə rtis ^ə ment
replace	replāc ^ə ment

3. -ing. This suffix always receives weak stress.

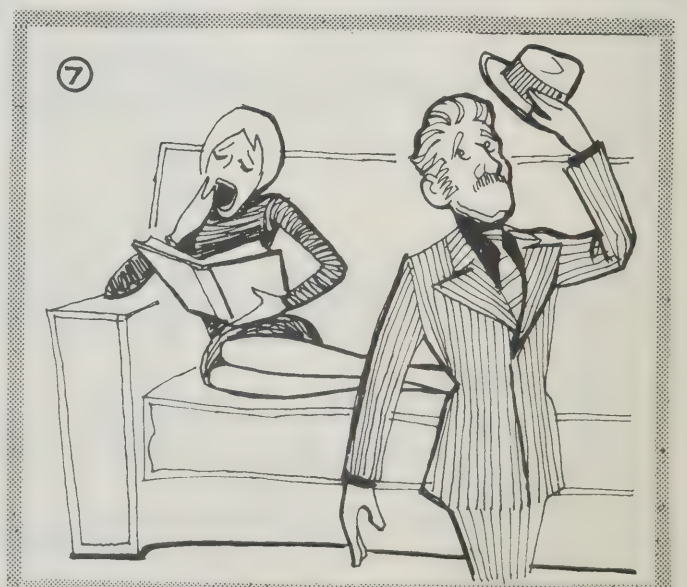
Verb	Noun
paint	pāint ^ə ing
carve	cārv ^ə ing

There are more noun-forming suffixes in English than the three reviewed above. Try to learn the noun form when you learn the verb, and vice versa.

EXERCISE

- George has been collecting handicrafts for years and now he has a very large ———.
- The owner of the factory didn't have a job for me. I asked him to suggest another place to look. He gave me a good ———.
- I couldn't pay for my house all at one time. Every month I make a ———.
- When I was a child I carved my girlfriend's name in a tree. Ten years later she went back to look at the ———.

Lesson 13



Lesson 13

how to/where to/whether to

INTRODUCTION – Silverfinger

- ① Mr. Silverfinger is a man of the world. He doesn't get nervous whatever the situation.
- ② He knows what to wear on any occasion.
- ③ He knows how much to tip a waiter.
- ④ He knows what to say on any social occasion.
- ⑤ He knows what wines to order.
- ⑥ He can tell you where to get a good haircut in any capital city in the world.
- ⑦ He knows whether to stay or leave.

EXPLANATION

SUBJECT	VERB	INDIRECT OBJECT	DIRECT OBJECT	
			Question Words	Infinitive
1. He	knows		how	to dress.
2. He	can't decide		which jacket	to wear.
3. He	can tell	you	where	to get a haircut.

4. He	knows		whether	to stay or leave. to stay (or not).
-------	-------	--	---------	--

“The Indecisive Man” EXERCISE – “how to/where to/whether to”

Silverfinger's cousin Leadfinger is a very indecisive man. He can never decide what to do. Last summer he had holidays.

1. “Where should I go for my holidays?” he said to himself.
He couldn't decide where to go for his holidays.
He couldn't decide whether to go south or north.
2. He finally decided to go south. “How should I travel?” he said to himself.
He couldn't decide how to travel.
He couldn't decide whether to travel by bus, train or plane.
3. “What time of year should I leave?” he said to himself.
4. “How much money should I take?” he said to himself.
5. “What clothes should I take?” he said to himself.
6. “What kind of hotel should I go to?” he said to himself.
7. “Should I go with a friend or not?” he said to himself.
8. “Should I take my dog or not?” he said to himself.

KEEP SMILING

Painless Diet

I ran into an old friend. I couldn't recognize him because he was much thinner.

"How did you lose so much weight?" I said.

"It was easy," he answered. "I only eat things that swim."

"Then you can only eat fish," I said.

"Oh no," he answered. "I can eat anything. First I teach it how to swim, then I eat it."

WRITTEN EXERCISE

Silverfinger's cousin Leadfinger is not a man of the world. He doesn't know what to do in any situation. He always does the wrong thing.

Copy and complete the following paragraph. Choose words from the lists below to insert in the brackets:

Leadfinger never knows what to wear. He was invited to (1) and he wore (2). He never knows how much to tip a waiter. I went to dinner with him last night in a restaurant. His meal cost (3) and he left a (4) tip. He always says the wrong thing. His girlfriend bought him a (5) and he said, "(6)". He never knows when to arrive and when to leave. He was invited to a lunch. He arrived at () and left at ().

1

a cocktail party
a pyjama party
a wedding
go sailing
a meeting

2

a tuxedo
jeans
a white dinner jacket
pyjamas
a business suit

3

\$6.00
60¢
\$1.80

4

a 10-cent tip
a 50-cent tip
a dollar tip

5

a sweater
a dog
a Jaguar

6

I don't drive.
I'm allergic to . . .
That's nice.
I . . .

Lesson 14

“get” meaning “become”

Review of separable and inseparable phrasal verbs

EXERCISE — “get” meaning “become”

1. Paulo went to bed very late last night. He isn't tired yet, **but he's getting tired.**
2. Mario eats more and more. He isn't fat yet,
3. Anna didn't eat any breakfast this morning. She isn't hungry yet,
4. Nina has not cut her hair for six months. Her hair isn't long yet,
5. George eats less and less. He isn't thin yet,
6. The man who lives upstairs from Armando has a noisy party every night. Armando isn't angry yet,

READING — Silverfinger, Part I

Mr. Silverfinger went to bed. He was very tired after a hard day's work of spying for Inter-Espion. As soon as he **put** his head **down** on the pillow, he fell asleep.

At 12 midnight, the telephone **woke up** poor Silverfinger. It was his boss from Inter-Espion. “Listen!” his boss said, “I can't **put off** this job another day. You'll have to do it tonight, right now! **Write down** these instructions in code.”

Here are the instructions that Silverfinger **took down**:

1. **Put on** your night watchman's uniform.
2. Go to the corner of Queen and Yonge Streets and **pick up** Lightfoot. You'll recognize him because he'll be **holding up** a yellow umbrella, even though it's not raining.
3. Continue driving for two blocks; make a right turn; continue for two blocks; make another right turn; stop the car, get out and walk for two blocks. You'll find an orange bicycle there, built for two. Take it, turn right and ride for two blocks more. Then stop. You'll find an old empty building there. Lightfoot will give you further instructions.
4. When you have **carried out** my instructions, don't **throw away** the piece of paper. Burn it.

“Got it?” his boss said. “Yep! Got it,” Silverfinger groaned.

EXERCISE — Separable phrasal verbs

In the Reading, Part I, above, all the separable verbs are in bold face type. Answer each question below with one of those separable verbs, changing each noun object to a pronoun.

1. Did Silverfinger put his head down on the table?
No, he **put it down** on the pillow.
2. Did the telephone put Silverfinger to sleep?
No, it **woke him up**.

3. Why did the boss want Silverfinger to do the job right away?
4. Did Silverfinger write down the instructions in English?
5. Did the boss tell Silverfinger to carry his night watchman's uniform?
6. Did the boss tell Silverfinger to telephone Lightfoot?
7. Silverfinger wrote the instructions down on a piece of paper. What did the boss tell him not to do with the piece of paper?

READING — Silverfinger, Part II

Silverfinger **ran into** his old friend, Lightfinger, downtown. They decided to have a drink together. They **looked for** the nearest bar because Silverfinger was in a hurry.

Silverfinger: How have you been?

Lightfinger: Not bad at all, and you?

Silverfinger: Pretty good. I just **got over** a bad cold.

Lightfinger: I've been lucky. No colds this winter. Just a minor gun wound.

Silverfinger: I've been looking for a good doctor. Who **looked after** you?

Lightfinger: This marvellous girl that I know. She's a nurse. I've been **going out with** her for a year and she's literally been a lifesaver. I think I'll ask her to marry me.

Silverfinger: Mmm. You're lucky. Say, have you **heard from** Smith?

Lightfinger: Yes, I saw him in the laundromat yesterday as a matter of fact. They fired him, you know. He drank a lot. They couldn't **count on** him to stay sober in a crisis.

Silverfinger: Well, how is he managing? Has he got another job?

Lightfinger: No. He's **living on** his unemployment insurance. But his girlfriend's going to get him a job in her father's bakery.

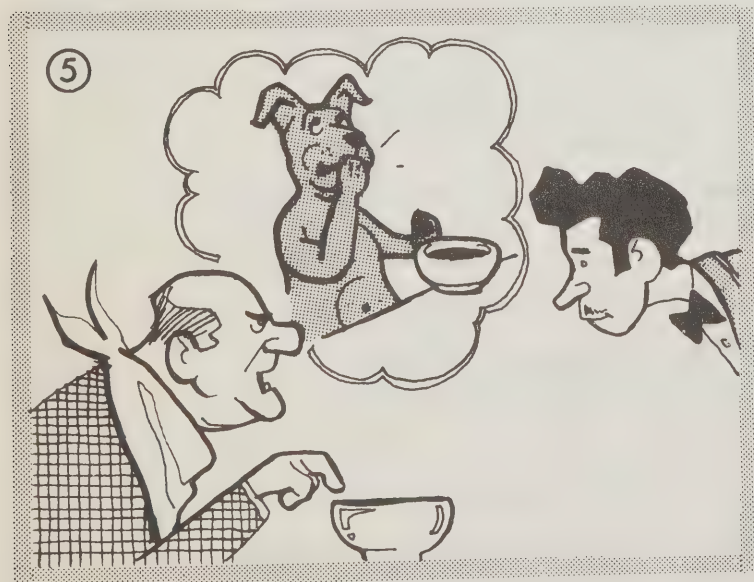
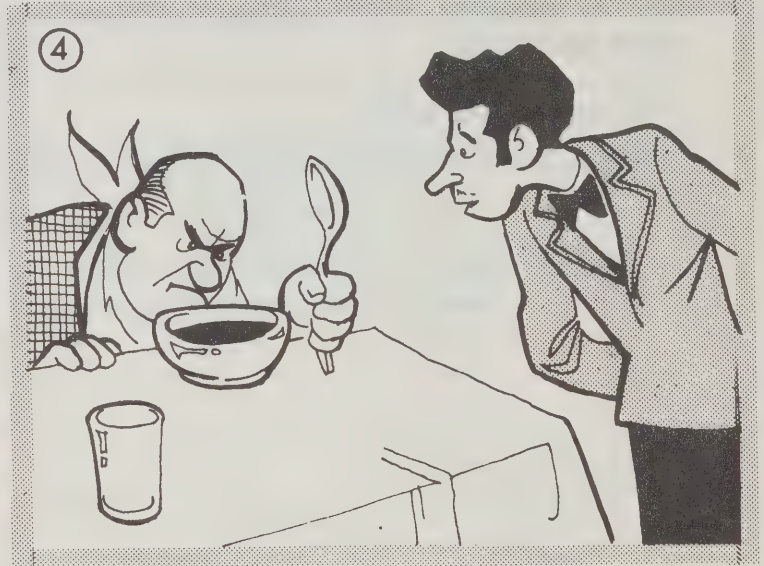
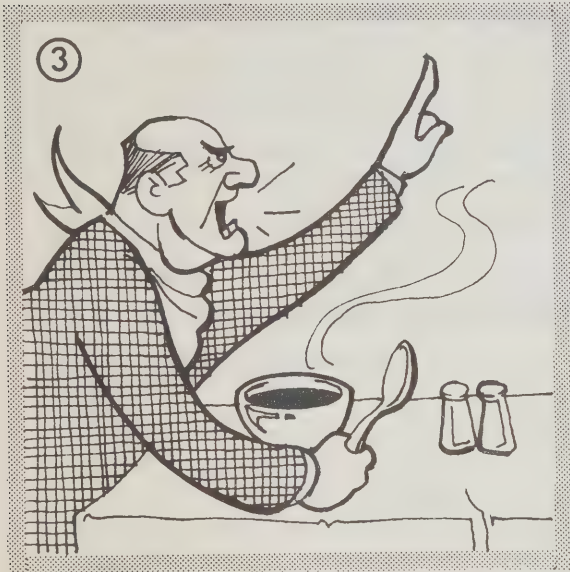
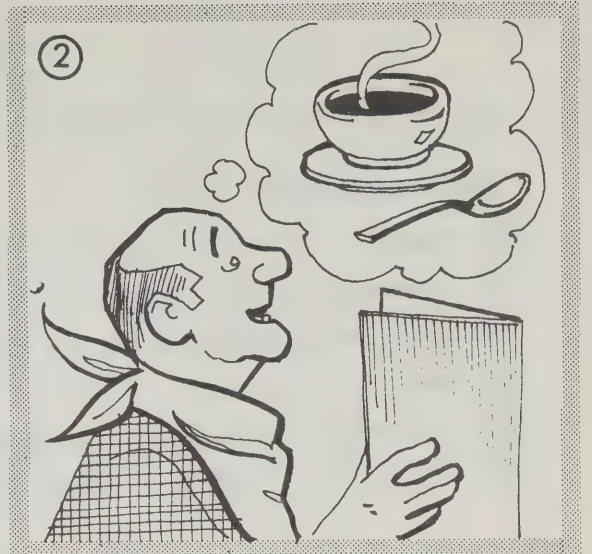
Silverfinger: No kidding! I think I'd better find myself a girlfriend in case of an emergency.

EXERCISE — Inseparable verbs

In the Reading, Part II, above, all the inseparable verbs are in bold face type. Answer each question below with one of those inseparable verbs, changing each noun object to a pronoun.

1. Did Silverfinger and Lightfinger know where the nearest bar was?
No, they looked for it.
2. What question did Silverfinger first ask about Smith?
3. Why did the boss fire Smith?
4. What has Smith been doing with his unemployment insurance?
5. Did Silverfinger arrange to meet his old friend?
6. Is Silverfinger still suffering from a bad cold?
7. Did a doctor look after Lightfinger's gun wound?
8. Did Lightfinger just meet his girlfriend recently?

Lesson 15



Lesson 15

Would you like me to ... ?

I complained about ...

I offered to ...

INTRODUCTION – Soup

- ① **Waiter:** Would you like to order now, sir?
- ② **Customer:** Yes, I'd like some soup.
- ③ **Customer:** Waiter!
- ④ **Waiter:** Yes, sir.
- ⑤ **Customer:** This soup isn't good enough for a dog!
- ⑥ **Waiter:** I'm sorry, sir. Would you like me to take it back and bring you some that is?

EXPLANATION

Complaints and Offers

The customer complained about the soup:

It isn't good enough for a dog (to eat).

The waiter offered to bring some better soup:

Would you like me to bring you some soup that is (good enough for a dog to eat)?

"Would you like me to
take this back?"

is a little
more polite than

"Do you want me to
take this back?"

KEEP SMILING

Customer: Waiter!

Waiter: Yes, sir.

Customer: There's a fly in my soup.

Waiter: That's all right. We won't charge you any more money for that.

* * *

Customer: Waiter!

Waiter: Yes, sir.

Customer: There's a fly in my soup.

Waiter: It's O.K. Don't worry. There's a spider on the bread.

* * *

Customer: Waiter!

Waiter: Yes, sir.

Customer: There's a fly in my soup.

Waiter: Don't speak so loudly, sir. Everyone else will want one too.

EXERCISE — “Would you like me to . . .?”

“What time would you like me to . . .?”

1. Anna has a baby. She wants to go shopping tomorrow evening. You are not busy tomorrow evening. Offer to babysit for her. You say:

Would you like me to babysit for you?

Ask her what time to come. You say:

What time would you like me to come?

2. Jean has an important appointment tomorrow morning. She has no alarm clock. Offer to wake her up.

Ask her what time to call her.

3. Jack is going to paint his apartment tomorrow evening. (You are going to paint your house next month.) Offer to help Jack paint.

Ask him what time to come.

4. Harry is going to buy a car tomorrow evening. He doesn't know very much about cars. Offer to go with him and help him buy a car.

Ask Harry what time to meet him.

5. Peter is coming to get you in his car. He is in a hurry. He won't have time to stop the car, get out, knock on the door and wait for you. Offer to wait outside.

Ask him what time to be outside.

6. Willy wants to rent an apartment. He doesn't know much about Canadian apartments. Tomorrow night he is going to look at an apartment. Offer to go with him.

Ask him what time to meet him.

READING — The Tip

“Tip” has different meanings in these two sentences.

1. Silverfinger gave the waiter a good tip.
2. I was at the horse races yesterday. Someone there gave me a tip (suggestion, piece of advice). He said, “Bet ‘Fastfoot’ in the 6th race.” The horse won. That was a good tip.

George got a job as a waiter at the Eat-Rite Restaurant last month. It's not a very good job. George doesn't get along very well with his boss. He works long hours and gets low wages.

“I've got to depend on tips,” he says. “Some people tip well, but most don't.”

The restaurant is far from George's home, so he has to get up at 6 a.m. to get to work on time. He doesn't get through work until 5.30 and he doesn't get home again until 7 in the evening.

Usually at about 5 in the afternoon, George gets a bit tired and jumpy. He often gets a headache about that time too.

Yesterday, at 5 minutes to 5, a nasty-looking customer came in and sat down at one of George's tables. Right away he started ordering George around.

"Get me another glass of water," he said. "This glass is dirty. Get me another cup of coffee. This one is cold."

When the man finally got up to go, he handed George a 10-cent tip. George handed it right back.

"You wanted to give me a tip, and now I want to give you one," George said. "Don't sit at one of my tables again."

EXERCISE — "get"

The verb "get" has many meanings.

1. **obtain** For example:
I got a good tip from Silverfinger.
Where can I get good spaghetti?
Find other examples of this use of "get" in the story.
2. **arrive** For example:
I got to New York at 5 o'clock.
Find other examples in the story.
3. **become** For example:
I get sleepy after midnight.
Find other examples in the story.

"Get" can form part of a phrasal verb. For example:

I get up at 7.

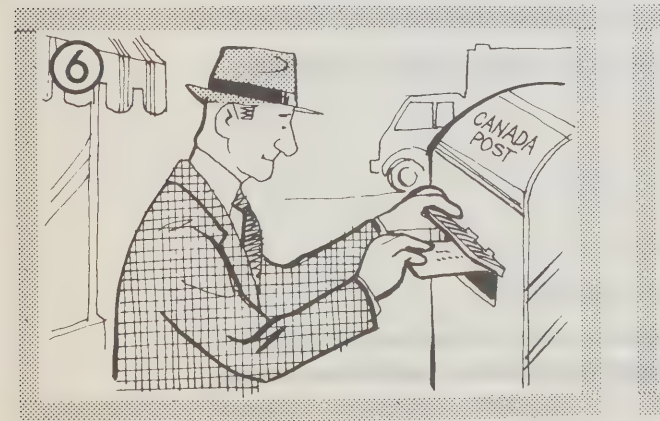
Find other examples in the story.

VOCABULARY

I got a $\bar{t}\bar{i}p$ of $\bar{1}\bar{0}$ cénts.
an apartment with two bedrooms.
a sedan with four doors.
a loan of a thousand dollars.
a ruler of six inches.
a carpet of seventeen feet.
a book with fifty pages.
a building with three stories.

I got a $\bar{1}\bar{0}$ -cent $\bar{t}\bar{i}p$.
a two-bedroom apartment.
a four-door sedan.

Lesson 16



Lesson 1

Time conjunctions — when, as soon as, before, after
“Get” meaning “arrive”

INTRODUCTION — Health Insurance

- ① When John arrived in Canada he decided to get government health insurance.
- ② When he had the time he went to the post office.
- ③ “Could I please have an application form for health insurance?” he said.
- ④ “Here you are,” the clerk said.
- ⑤ When John got home, he filled out the form.
- ⑥ As soon as he finished, he mailed it.
- ⑦ It arrived in the insurance office two days later.

EXPLANATION — “when”

“When” can be a question word or a conjunction. In this sentence it is a **question word**:

When did John decide to get health insurance?

In the following sentence, “when” is a **conjunction**:

Main Clause

Time Clause

John decided to get health insurance

when he arrived in Canada.

Common Error: John decided to get health insurance ~~when~~^{he} arrived in Canada.

EXPLANATION — “when” and “as soon as”

“When” means “at the same time that (simultaneous with)”:

1. When John had the time, he went to the post office.
2. When I was a child, I spoke Spanish.

or it means “immediately following”:

3. When John arrived in Canada, he decided to get health insurance.
4. When I left my job, I found a better job.
5. When John got home, he filled out the application forms.

“As soon as” means “immediately following”. It emphasizes that no time was lost:

6. As soon as John filled out the forms, he mailed them to the office.

EXERCISE — Conjunctions

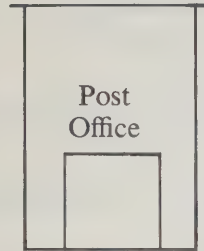
Answer in complete sentences.

Then reverse the clauses in each answer. (See below)

1. When did John decide to get government health insurance?
 - a. **He decided to get government health insurance when he arrived in Canada.**
 - b. **When he arrived in Canada he decided to get government health insurance.**

2. When did John go to the post office?
3. When did John fill out the application form?
4. When did John mail the application form?

EXPLANATION — “to go home” vs. “to get home”



To go home

To get home



6 p.m.
John **went** home.
(He left the post office.)

6:15 p.m.
John **got** home.
(He arrived home.)

READING — The Ontario Health Insurance Plan

It is extremely important to have Ontario Health Insurance. Application forms are available at any chartered bank. If it is impossible for you to pay the premium you can get premium assistance from the government. Application forms for premium assistance are available, on request, from the Ontario Health Insurance Plan district office.

Immigrants should apply for coverage as soon as they arrive in Ontario. If a **landed immigrant** applies **within three months** of his arrival, coverage will begin on the first day of the month following the receipt of his application and payment. Let us say a landed immigrant arrives in January and immediately mails an application form and payment. Coverage will begin on the first of February.

If he doesn't apply within three months, he will have a three-month waiting period. For example, if he arrives in January and applies in May, coverage will begin on the first of August.

Someone who is not yet a landed immigrant but who has applied to become one should also apply for health insurance immediately. He will fill in two dates on the application form — the date of his arrival in Canada and the date of his application for landed status. The government will give individual consideration to each application. Some applicants will have a waiting period of three months before coverage begins. Some applicants will not have to wait. The government tells you if you have to wait or not. If you have to wait, you can get private insurance to cover you for the three months. Visitors and transients cannot get OHIP. They must get private coverage.

When you make your first appointment with the doctor, ask him if he belongs to OHIP. If he does, you will have nothing to pay or do. The doctor will send

LESSON 16

his bill directly to the government and the government will pay him. He will receive 90 per cent of a minimum fee. This minimum fee is set by the Ontario Medical Association.

If the doctor does not belong to the plan, there will be a sign in his office which says so. The doctor can charge more than 90 per cent of the minimum fee if he wishes. He can even charge more than 100 per cent of the fee. OHIP will pay you (or the doctor) the 90 per cent but you will have to pay the difference. Let us say that Dr. Smith charges \$20 for an examination and OHIP pays only \$15. You will have to pay the difference of \$5 out of your own pocket. Before your first visit, ask the doctor or his nurse how much you will have to pay.

If you don't have a doctor, you can call the nearest hospital and ask for the name of a doctor in your area.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Circle the correct statement:

1. Premium assistance is available to
 - a. everyone.
 - b. people under 18.
 - ☒ c. people who can't pay the premium.
2. John is a landed immigrant. He arrived on June 10 and sent in an application form and payment two days later. Coverage began
 - a. July 1.
 - b. July 12.
 - c. September 1.
3. Bill is not a landed immigrant yet but he wants to be one. He arrived in February and applied for government insurance right away. Coverage will begin
 - a. immediately
 - b. in three months
 - c. immediately or in three months
4.
 - a. All doctors belong to the government plan.
 - b. Some doctors belong to the plan.
5. If your doctor belongs to the plan
 - a. you pay him a small amount.
 - b. you pay him nothing.
 - c. you pay him the minimum fee.
6. A doctor who belongs to the plan gets paid
 - a. after you send his bill to the OHIP office.
 - b. after he sends his bill to the OHIP office.
7. Doctors who don't belong to the plan
 - a. have to charge only 90 per cent of the minimum fee set by the Ontario Medical Association.
 - b. have to charge more than 90 per cent.
 - c. can charge more than 90 per cent if they wish.
8. Doctors who don't belong to the plan
 - a. will tell you their fee if you ask.
 - b. will tell you their fee even if you don't ask.
 - c. won't tell you their fee.

Lesson 17

Time conjunctions with future actions Complex sentences with three clauses

EXPLANATION

Notice the verb form that is used in the time clause:

Main Clause	Time Clause
He's going to look for a job	as soon as he knows some English.
	when he knows some English.
	after he knows some English.

Common Error: He's going to look for a job when he ~~will know~~ some English.

EXERCISE — “as soon as” with promises

1. Your wife says: “Please mail the health insurance form.” You are going to get dressed soon. Make her a promise.
I'll mail the health insurance forms as soon as I get dressed.
2. You are going on a trip. Your friend says: “Please send me a postcard.” Make her a promise.
I'll send you a postcard as soon as I arrive.
3. Your girlfriend says: “Please marry me.” But you have no money. Make her a promise.
4. You are leaving your friend's house. He is worried because you are going to drive on an icy road. He wants you to telephone him when you get home. Make him a promise.
5. Your wife wants you to take out the garbage but it is raining. Make her a promise.
6. Your wife wants to buy a new dress. She says: “Please give me some money.” You are going to get paid soon. Make her a promise.
7. Your friend says: “Please write down your address.” But you can't find your glasses. Make him a promise.

EXERCISE — “before” and “after” with future actions

Joe is going on a holiday. He has a lot of things to do and he has made out a schedule. Here are all the things he is going to do today, in the order that he is going to do them:

- phone the airlines and make a plane reservation.
- make a hotel reservation.
- shop for a suitcase.
- pick up his airplane tickets.
- pack his suitcase.
- pick up his clothes at the cleaners.
- buy toothpaste, soap and shaving lotion.
- get a shoeshine.
- put on his new suit.
- wash his car.

1. When is Joe going to make a hotel reservation?
He's going to make a hotel reservation after he phones the airlines and before he shops for a suitcase.
 2. When is he going to shop for a suitcase?
 3. When is he going to pick up his airplane tickets?
 4. When is he going to pack his suitcase?
- etc.

EXERCISE — Review of “shouldn’t”

Joe’s wife looked at Joe’s schedule. She said:

You shouldn’t make your plane reservation before you make a hotel reservation because the hotels might all be full.

What else did she say he shouldn’t do and why?

READING — Some Health Services in Ontario

A. Hospitals

1. Emergency Departments

Most hospitals have an emergency department where you can go in case of sudden illness or injury. Some conditions can be treated right away. Some conditions require longer treatment (pneumonia, for example) and you will be admitted to the hospital.

2. Admission

Except in case of emergency you can be admitted to a hospital only under doctor’s orders. In most areas there is a shortage of hospital space and you often have to wait for admittance.

3. Costs

OHIP covers the cost of hospital care.

4. Out-patient Departments

Many hospitals have an out-patient department with a number of clinics such as the eye clinic; the ear, nose and throat clinic, and the cardiac clinic. If you don’t have a doctor of your own, call the out-patient department of a hospital near your home for an appointment.

B. Clinics

Many hospitals and social service agencies operate clinics. The clinic fee is small. When necessary the services are free of charge. For information call the Municipal Department of Public Health in your area.

1. Pre-Natal Clinics

Here women are given pre-natal and post-natal advice and care.

2. Diagnostic Clinics

Some clinics diagnose diseases such as tuberculosis and diabetes. If you have the disease, they send you somewhere else for treatment, to your doctor for example.

C. Health Services for Children

Some towns and cities have health centres which give free advice for children. They also give free inoculations and vaccinations to children and adults.

Some school boards have clinics in the schools where doctors and dentists examine the children periodically. They tell the parents when treatment is necessary.

For treatment you must go to your own physician, dentist or a hospital. In many schools there is a school nurse.

For information about health services for children call your doctor, the nearest hospital or the Municipal Office. (Ask for the Municipal Health Officer).

LESSON 17

D. Public Health Nurses

Public health nurses visit the home and make arrangements for nursing care. They also give pre-natal and post-natal advice. If you need the services of a public health nurse, call the Municipal Department of Public Health in your area. If you are leaving the hospital and need further care, speak to the Head Nurse.

E. Dentists

There is **no** government dental plan. You have to pay your dentist directly.

University faculties of dentistry have clinics which charge low fees. However, these clinics can only take a very small number of patients.

EXPLANATION

“If” can be a conjunction. It joins two clauses.

Clause 1		Clause 2
If you have the disease		the clinic sends you somewhere else for treatment.

“And” is a conjunction. It sometimes joins two clauses.

Clause 1		Clause 2
Most clinics are diagnostic	and	the clinic sends you somewhere else for treatment.

Two conjunctions join three clauses.

Clause 1		Clause 2		Clause 3
Most clinics are diagnostic		and if you have the disease		the clinic sends you somewhere else for treatment.

EXERCISE — Three-clause sentences

Join each group of three sentences. Omit the words in brackets.

- Some clinics are diagnostic only. Sentence 1
 (Sometimes) you have the disease. Sentence 2
 (Then) they send you somewhere else for treatment. Sentence 3

Some clinics are diagnostic only and if you have the disease they send you somewhere else for treatment.

- I usually go to bed at 11 p.m.
 (Sometimes) the late movie is good.
 (Then) I stay up much later.

I usually go to bed at 11 p.m. but if the late movie is good I stay up much later.

3. The clinic fee is small.
(Sometimes) the patient can't pay.
(Then) the services are free of charge.
4. The emergency department treats sudden illnesses and injuries.
(Sometimes) you need longer treatment.
(Then) you will be admitted to the hospital.
5. I have a very good English grammar at home.
(Maybe) you can use it.
(Then) I'll lend it to you for a few weeks.
6. Bob goes right into stores to ask for work.
(Often) there is no job available.
(Then) he asks the owner to suggest another place.

“What's Wrong?” EXERCISE — “when” vs. “as soon as”

Which sentences are incorrect? Make corrections.

1. As soon as I met my husband he was young, strong and handsome.
2. As soon as I came to Canada I found a job.
3. As soon as I came to Canada I didn't know any English.
4. As soon as the lion saw me he ran.
5. When the lion saw me he ran.
6. After the lion saw me he ran.
7. After I finished work I went to a movie.

WRITTEN EXERCISE — Conjunctions

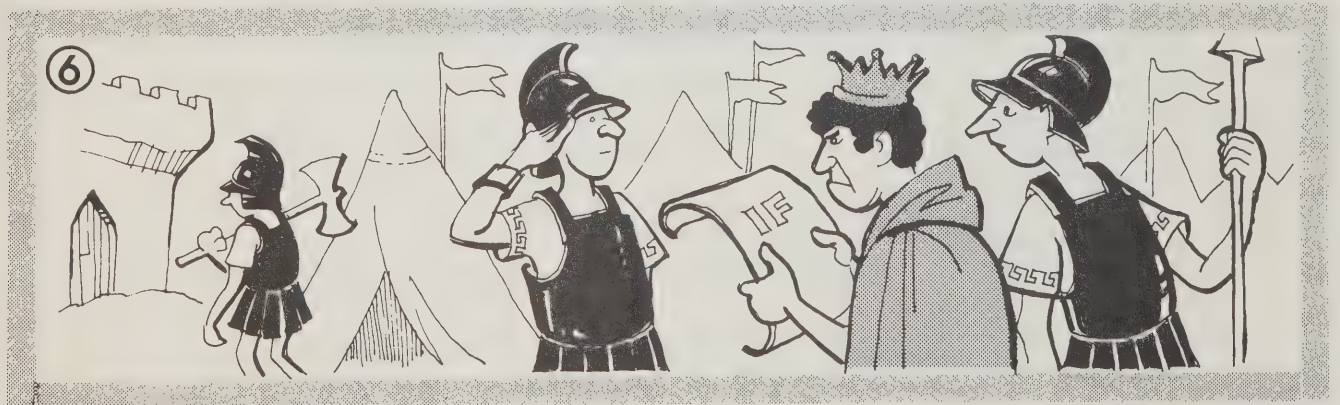
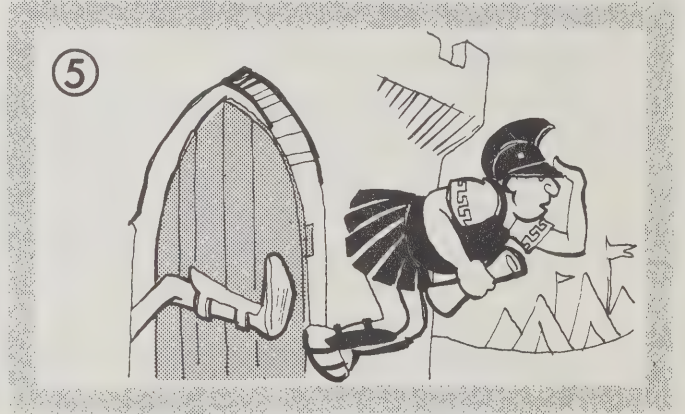
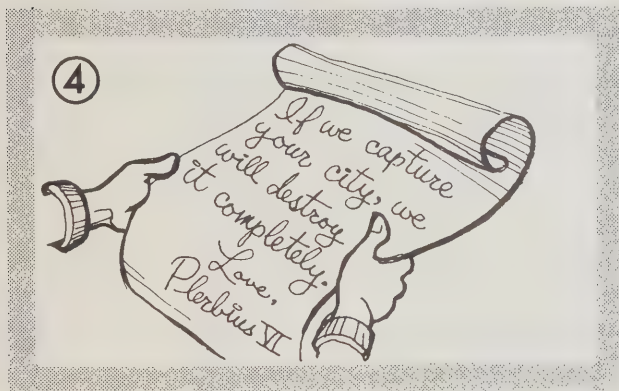
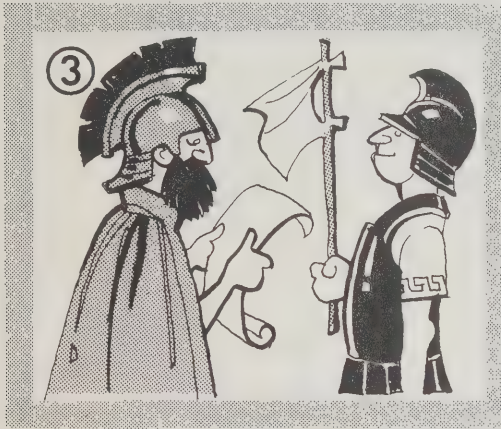
Join each group of sentences to make one sentence. Choose from the following conjunctions:

and	when	before
but	as soon as	after

Example:

1. I was very tired.
I got home.
I began to study.
I was very tired but as soon as I got home I began to study.
2. I went home.
I found John's telephone number.
I called him.
3. I went to school.
I got there.
I couldn't find the teacher or the students.
4. I got on the streetcar.
I went to pay the conductor.
I found that I had no money.
5. There was a knock at the door.
I opened the door.
The person ran away.

Lesson 18



Lesson 18

Conditional “if” “if” vs. “when”

INTRODUCTION — The Spartans

- ① The Spartans didn't have to speak much. They were able to say a lot in a few words.
- ② Once they were attacked by enemy soldiers.
- ③ The enemies sent a note to the Spartan king.
- ④ The note said: “If we capture your city, we will destroy it completely.”
- ⑤ The king sent back a note with one word in it.
- ⑥ That word was “if”.

EXPLANATION

The following sentences show possibility:

Perhaps } we will capture your city.
Maybe }
If we capture it, we will destroy it completely.

The following sentences show certainty:

We are **certain** we will capture your city.
When we capture it, we will destroy it completely.

Common Error: If we ~~will~~ capture your city, we will destroy it.

EXERCISE — “if”

George is a worrier. He worries about everything. He always expects the worst to happen. He is going to France by plane.

Fortunately George is travelling with Henry. Henry never worries, and he has an answer for all of George's worries.

1. George is worried he will miss the plane. He says:
What will I do if I miss my plane? (What if I miss the plane?)
Henry says:
Don't worry. If you miss your plane, you can get another one in an hour.
2. George has heard that sometimes a wing falls off. He says:
What will I do if a wing falls off?
Henry says:
Don't worry. If a wing falls off, the pilot will make a crash landing.
3. George has heard about pickpockets who steal money from tourists. What does George say?
What does Henry say?
4. George is afraid someone will steal his return ticket. What does he say?
What does Henry say?
5. George is worried he won't find a hotel. What does he say?
What does Henry say?
6. George is worried the restaurants will be expensive. What does he say?
What does Henry say?
7. George is worried the weather won't be good. What does he say?
What does Henry say?

EXERCISE — “if” vs. “when”

Use “if” or “when”:

1. You are going to Spain. Your friend has a sister in Spain. You will call her.
I'll call his sister when I go to Spain.
2. You are going to Europe and possibly to Spain. In that case you will call your friend's sister.
I'll call his sister if I go to Spain.
3. Your friend is arriving from Vancouver. You'll be at the train station to meet him.
4. It is possible that the boss will offer you a promotion. In that case you'll take the job.
5. Rents are going up. Perhaps your landlord will raise the rents. In that case you will look for another room.
6. You are having a surprise birthday party for your friend. He will open the door. At that moment all the guests will sing Happy Birthday.
7. You are going to get paid on Friday. Then you'll pay back the \$10 you owe Bill.
8. Perhaps you will find a better job. In that case you'll leave the job that you have now.
9. You are expecting a package from a friend. You will write him to tell him that you have received it.

READING — Women and the Professions

Why are there so few women lawyers, doctors, engineers and architects in Canada?

Not because women are less intelligent or less hard-working than men.

Rather, it is because, for years, people have discouraged women from entering these professions. Family, friends, even guidance counsellors at school, have told women not to enter “male” professions.

“Medicine is a long course,” they say. “You'll probably be married by the time you finish. Then you'll have children and give everything up. Your education will be a waste.”

Or they say: “Architecture is not for women. Architects often have to give orders to men working on construction. What man is going to take orders from a woman?”

If a woman goes ahead and takes one of these courses, she often finds a lot of discrimination when she graduates and enters the profession.

One young woman lawyer put it this way:

“If a man stands up at a meeting and shouts his head off, people say: ‘Boy, that guy is really serious about the job.’ If a woman shouts, they say: ‘She takes everything too personally’.

“If a man tells his secretaries to work harder, people say he's a good manager. If a woman complains to her secretaries, they say: ‘Oh boy, she's having trouble with her boyfriend’.

“I tell girls to go ahead and go into law if they really want to and if they're willing to work twice as hard as men. They have to be willing to live with a first-class brain and a second-class job.”

KEEP SMILING

A man was walking in the rain.
He was walking very slowly.
His friend met him and said,
“Why are you walking so slowly?
It’s raining!”

The man replied, “And if I walk
faster, will it stop raining?”

EXERCISE — Complex sentences Review of “even though”

Part I — Written — Answer in complete sentences:

1. Are there a lot of women or few women in professions such as engineering and architecture?
2. How do women compare with men in intelligence?
3. Which people discourage women from entering the so-called “male” professions?
4. According to one young woman lawyer, do women often get first-class jobs?
5. Do women work as hard as men or not?

Part II — Oral

- a. Join answers 1 and 2 with “even though”.
- b. Join answers 4 and 5 with “even though”.

VOCABULARY — Professions

	Profession		Person
He’s going into	teaching	He wants to be a	teacher
	law		lawyer
	medicine		doctor
	architecture		architect
	engineering		engineer
	nursing		nurse
	social work		social worker
	dentistry		dentist
	chemistry		chemist
	pharmacy		pharmacist or druggist
	science		scientist
	psychiatry		psychiatrist

Lesson 19

be able to

EXPLANATION

Sometimes “can” and “will be able to” are interchangeable:

King: Can you take this message now?

Messenger: No, but I'll be able to take it tomorrow.
or — No, but I can take it tomorrow.

In some cases, we use only “will be able to”:

My baby is two months old now. When he is six months old he'll be able to sit up.

EXERCISE — “will be able to”

1. The enemy king's advisor knew it was a long way for the messenger to run to the Spartan camp. He said to the king:
I don't think he will be able to run all the way.
2. The advisor knew that the back road was very hard to find. What did he say to the king?
3. The advisor knew there were no lights in the Spartan camp and it was hard to see at night. . What did he say to the king?
4. The advisor knew the back wall was very high. What did he say to the king?
5. The advisor knew the Spartan king didn't like to receive messages. What did he say to the king?
6. The advisor knew the king didn't like to answer messages. What did he say to the king?

READING — Pierre

Pierre is a 30-year-old bachelor. Many of his friends envy him because he knows how to enjoy himself. He works just a few months a year. “I don't worry about the future,” he says. “I just earn what I need for the year and then I quit.”

He takes off for long vacations whenever he wants to. He spends all his money on travel and cars. He goes out almost every night of the week — usually with a different woman each time.

When he's not working he sleeps until noon. Then he listens to music, at top volume, until he feels like going out.

Yesterday he called his friend Bill. “I'm thinking of getting married,” Pierre said.

“You'll have to give up a lot if you get married,” said Bill. “You won't be able to work just a few months a year. You'll have to worry about the future.”

EXERCISE — “won't be able to” “will have to”

1. What else won't Pierre be able to do if he gets married?
2. What else will he have to do if he gets married?

Lesson 20

The passive voice with past and future actions

EXPLANATION

The following sentence is in the active voice. The **actor** (enemy soldiers) comes **before** the verb, i.e., the actor is the subject of the sentence:

Enemy soldiers attacked the Spartans.

The following sentence is in the passive voice. The **actor** comes **after** the verb. The actor is **not** the subject of the sentence:

The Spartans were attacked by enemy troops.

For the passive voice we use the verb “to be” and the past participle:

The Spartans	were	attacked	by enemy soldiers.
The messenger	was	seen	by the enemy.
Your city	will be	destroyed	by the enemy.

In some cases we use either the passive voice or the active voice, as in the sentences above. Sometimes we prefer the passive voice because we do not know who the actor is, or because the actor is not important.

Last night the city **was attacked**.

EXERCISE — Passive voice with past actions

When the enemy king received the note, “If”, he sent back a third note with his messenger. But this time the messenger had a bad time along the way. A lot of unpleasant things happened to him.

Change each sentence from the active voice to the passive voice:

1. People saw the messenger leaving the enemy camp.
The messenger was seen leaving the enemy camp.
2. They followed him.
He was followed.
3. They stopped him.
4. They forced him to give them the note.
5. They destroyed the note.
6. They told him to go back.
7. When he refused they took him to a secret hiding-place.
8. They kept him there all night.
9. They gave him some water but no food.
10. In the morning they released him.
11. They put a mask over his eyes.
12. They took him back to the same road.
13. They left him there.

EXERCISE — Passive voice with future actions (predictions)

When all these terrible things happened to the messenger, he was not nervous at all. He knew that all these things would happen to him. Before he went to work he visited a wise old man. This old man could predict the future. He said:

1. When you go to work today somebody will see you leaving the camp.
You will be seen leaving the camp.
2. They will follow you.
You will be followed.
3. They will stop you.
4. They will force you to give them the note.
5. They will destroy the note.
6. They will tell you to go back.
7. When you refuse they will take you to a secret hiding-place.
8. They will keep you there all night.
9. They will give you some water but no food.
10. In the morning they will release you.
11. They will put a mask over your eyes.
12. They will take you back to the same road.
13. They will leave you there.

EXERCISE — “have to be able to”

After all this trouble, the messenger quit his job. He looked for another job in the newspaper advertisements.

HELP WANTED

Messenger, able to run fast, English not necessary.

When the messenger looked at the above advertisement, he said to himself:

You have to be able to run fast.

You don't have to be able to speak English.

Look at each advertisement below. What do you have to be able to do? What don't you have to be able to do?

1. Housekeeper, for Spartan palace, able to supervise kitchen staff, cooking not necessary.

2. King, for Sparta, able to make decisions quickly, able to say a lot in a few words.

3. Hairdresser, for Spartan queen, able to work quickly, haircutting not necessary.

4. Guard, for Spartan wall, able to work long hours.

5. Maid, for Spartan queen, experience not necessary.

READING — The Ontario Human Rights Code

John P. applied for a job as a mechanic but he didn't get it. He felt he was refused the job only because of his colour; he felt that the employer discriminated against him.

The next day John telephoned the Human Rights Commission of the Ontario Department of Labour to complain about this discrimination. The Human Rights Commission investigates all such complaints.

In Ontario there are laws against discrimination. These laws are part of the Ontario Human Rights Code.

This code states that an employer must not discriminate against any person because of his colour, race, creed, nationality, ancestry or place of origin. The employer is not permitted to ask questions about any of these matters in a job interview or on an application form.

Housekeepers, babysitters and other domestic workers are not protected by this law. Applicants for jobs in non-profit, charitable, religious, educational or social organizations are also not protected by this law.

The Human Rights Code also states that a landlord cannot refuse to rent or sell a commercial unit (e.g. store, office) or self-contained living unit (e.g. apartment, house) to someone because of his race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin.

The Age Discrimination Act states that no one under 65 can be refused a job because of his age.

EXERCISE

George had a job interview last week. The employer asked him a number of questions. Check which are lawful and which unlawful.

	Lawful	Unlawful
1. How long have you lived in Toronto?	✓	
2. Where were you born?		
3. Where were your parents born?		
4. What's your religion?		
5. Do you speak Greek (Italian) or (Spanish)? etc.		
6. What's your native language?		
7. How many years did you attend school?		
8. What was the religious affiliation of the school?		

Lesson 21



Lesson 21

Reported speech with “told”

INTRODUCTION — The Raise

- ① **Bill:** I’m going to ask my boss for a raise tomorrow.
- ② **George:** I hope you get it.
- ③ **Bill:** Thanks. Well, I have to go now.
- ④ **George:** Bye. I’ll see you next week.
- ⑤ **Bill:** Can I have a raise? I’m having money problems.
- ⑥ **Boss:** No, I’m sorry but I can’t give you a raise. I’ll give you a loan if you want one.
- ⑦ **George:** Well, did you get a raise? What did your boss say?
- ⑧ **Bill:** He said he couldn’t give me a raise but that he would give me a loan if I wanted one.

EXPLANATION — Direct vs. reported speech

Note the changes from direct to reported speech:

1. Direct: **I can’t** give **you** a raise.
2. Reported: The boss said that **he couldn’t** give **me** a raise.
3. Direct: **I’ll** give **you** a loan if you **want** one.
4. Reported: He said that **he would** give **me** a loan if I **wanted** one.

Contracted form: He said that **he’d** give me a loan.

We often omit “that” in speech:

The boss said he’d give me a loan.

Common Errors:

The boss said that ~~would~~ ^{he would} give me a loan.

The boss said ~~me~~ that he would give me a loan.

EXERCISE — “She told him he . . .”

Betty Smith wanted to marry Tom Lamour. A friend of hers, who had been married four times, gave her some advice. “If you want a man to marry you, flatter him — tell him how good he is.”

One day Betty went out with Tom Lamour and she did what her friend told her to do.

1. They went swimming together. He swam across the lake. What did she tell him after that?
She told him he swam very well.
2. He played the piano for her. What did she tell him after that?
3. He sang ‘O Sole Mio’. What did she tell him after that?
4. He cooked dinner for her. What did she tell him after that?
5. He danced with her. What did she tell him after that?
6. She looked into his eyes. What did she tell him?
7. He spoke about politics and philosophy. What did she tell him?
8. He told a few jokes. What did she tell him?

READING — Buy Now, Pay Later

George wanted a raise so that he could buy his wife some new living-room furniture. Their old furniture was getting shabby and he was sure she would appreciate a new couch and some new tables.

Without the raise, they would have to wait longer for the furniture — unless they bought the furniture on credit. If they bought it on credit, they could have it immediately. George thought seriously about doing this. Then one evening he read a newspaper article about credit buying.

The article claimed that there were about 50,000 families in Metro Toronto who were hopelessly in debt. These people would probably never be able to pay off their debts. Some were victims of easy credit, false advertising and high interest costs. For some the problem was due to illness, unemployment or their inability to manage their money. All were very worried.

"What do you think?" George said to his wife. "I feel we should wait and buy for cash."

"I agree," she said. "I don't believe in buying now and paying later if you don't really need the thing you're buying. My mother always said you could sleep more comfortably on an old bed that was paid for than on a new one that wasn't paid for."

EXERCISE — Complex sentences

Part I — Written — Answer in complete sentences:

1. What did George want to buy?
2. How was he thinking of buying it?
3. What did he read one evening?
4. What did he decide not to do?
5. Did his wife agree or disagree with him?
6. Was it better to buy their furniture for cash or on credit?

Part II — Oral

- a. Join answers 3 + 4 with "after".
- b. Join answers 2 + (3 + 4) with "but".
- c. Join answers 5 + 6 with "that".

SMIDGENS

by bob cordray



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Lesson 22

Reported speech with "said" The past perfect tense in reported speech

Common Error: He said ~~me~~ that he would give me a loan.

LISTENING EXERCISE — Reported speech with "said" — Tense change from "is/are" to "was/were"

Last night Gina Lolla, a famous movie star, arrived in this city. As she got off the plane there were many reporters waiting. One of them asked her some questions. Here is part of the interview:

Reporter: Just a few more questions, Gina. What do you think of Canadian men?

Gina: Oh, Canadian men are very kind.

Reporter: — and Canadian food?

Gina: Oh, Canadian food is wonderful.

Reporter: — but I'm sure that you don't like Canadian winters, eh Gina?

Gina: Oh, you are wrong. Canadian winters are beautiful.

1. What did Gina say about Canadian men?
She said (that) they were very kind.
2. What did she say about Canadian food?
3. What did she say about Canadian winters?

LISTENING EXERCISE — Reported speech with "said" — Tense changes from the present to the simple past

This is an interview with a 99-year-old man who is still full of life and energy. He has most of his own teeth and he still works a full day at the family clothing store.

Interviewer: How many hours a day do you usually work?

Mr. Roberts: I work eight hours a day, sometimes nine.

Interviewer: Is it true that you walk to work?

Mr. Roberts: Yes, I walk two miles to work every day.

Interviewer: — and two miles back home again?

Mr. Roberts: No, my son usually drives me home.

Interviewer: And what keeps you so healthy at 99?

Mr. Roberts: — a shot of whisky every day before dinner.

1. What did Mr. Roberts say about working?
2. What did he say about walking to work?
3. What did he say about going home?
4. What did he say keeps him so healthy at 99?

EXPLANATION — The past perfect tense in reported speech

1. **Direct speech:** I **have asked** the boss for a raise.
 2. **Reported speech:** Bill said he **had asked** the boss for a raise.
 3. **Direct speech:** I **asked** the boss for a raise.
 4. **Reported speech:** Bill said he **had asked** the boss for a raise.
- Contracted form:** Bill said he'd **asked** the boss for a raise.

EXERCISE — The past perfect tense in reported speech

Here are some more things that Gina said about Canada:

1. "I have eaten in many good restaurants." What did Gina say?
She said that she had eaten in many good restaurants.
2. "I ate Spanish food yesterday." What did Gina say?
She said that she had eaten Spanish food the day before.
3. "I ate Greek food a few days ago." What did Gina say?
4. "I have enjoyed Canada very much." What did Gina say?
5. "I have been to many interesting places."
6. "I have seen some very good movies."
7. "I was invited to some great parties."
8. "I was surrounded by handsome men all the time."
9. "I have met some very interesting people."
10. "I met one special person last night."

READING — As Immigrants See Us

The Toronto Star asked immigrants what they thought of Canada. Here are some of their questions and some typical replies:

What brought you to Canada?

I felt that my children could get a better education here. I also felt that I would be able to get a better job.

What was your most difficult adjustment?

I couldn't speak English when I came. That was my biggest problem.

How would you describe the Canadian way of life and how does it compare with others?

My wife complains that the people are colder here. Back home, neighbours are almost part of the family.

I find that the tempo of business is faster here. Also, there is a lot less red tape here.

Is there a difference in the way Canadians spend their leisure time?

Yes, Canadians seem to do things alone or in couples. Back home, everything is family. There are no babysitters. People visit one another as a family for singing, dancing, card-playing, or just conversation.

What do you find most appealing and least appealing about Canadians?

I like their frankness. If they have trouble with their children, they tell you. If they do a bad job of something, they say so. They aren't ashamed to talk about their problems.

I think Canadians expect too much. Everyone expects to have a car, a TV, a cottage. Back home, my grandmother often had to wear an overcoat in the kitchen.

LESSON 22

How do you feel about charge accounts and credit buying?

I don't believe in it. I think that credit cards tempt people to buy more than they can afford.

Do you plan to stay?

Yes, I have no reason to return. I've brought over all my family. My life is here now.

Where do you take visitors from your homeland?

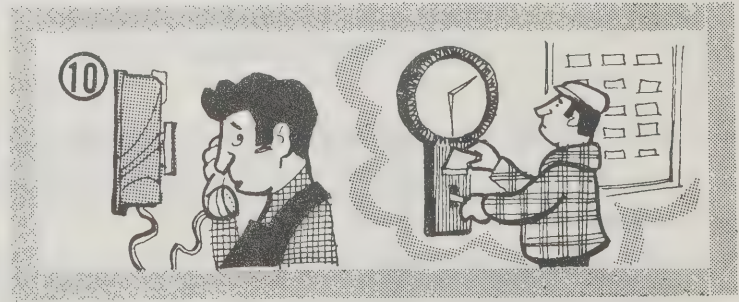
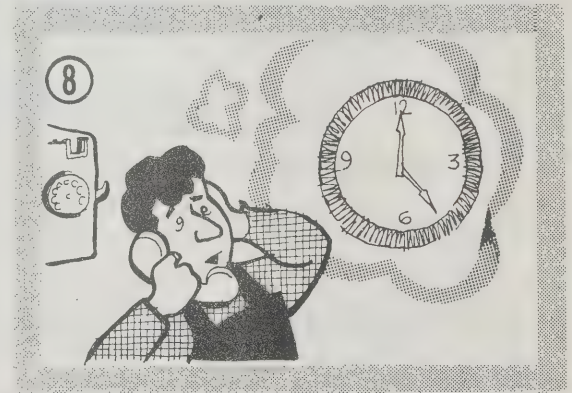
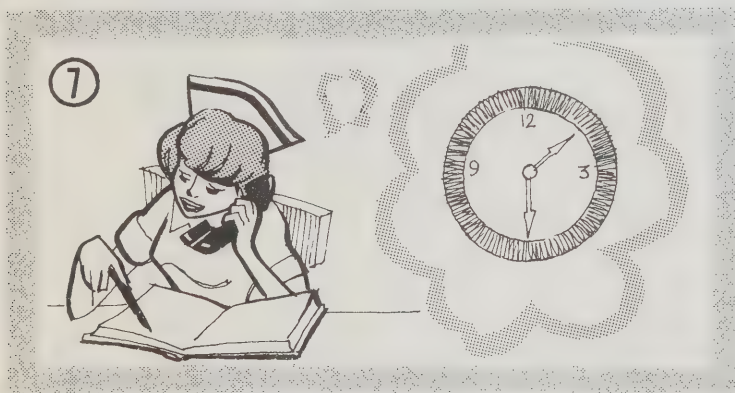
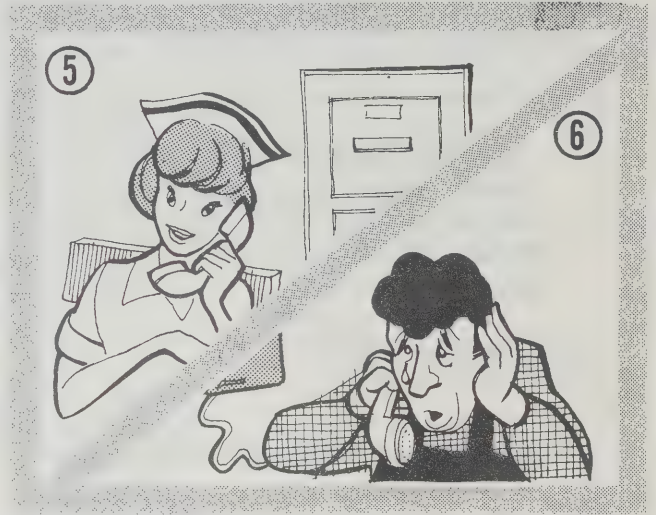
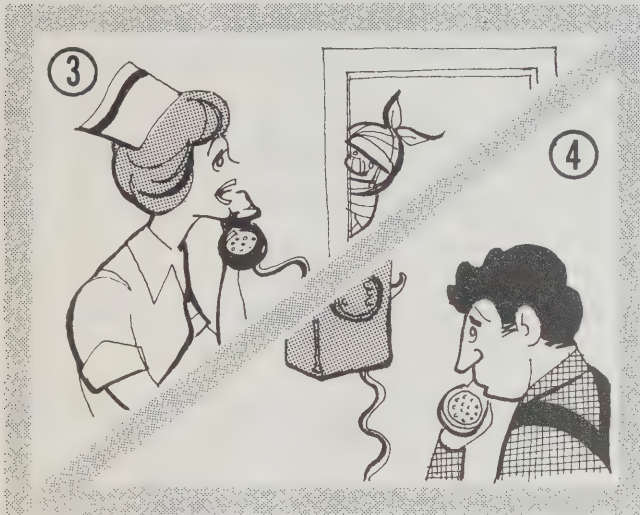
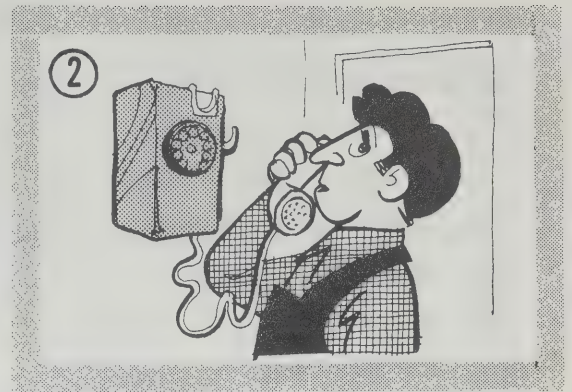
I had visitors recently and I took them up north to Algonquin Park. They loved it — the grandeur, the silence, the freshness.

WRITTEN EXERCISE — Review of reported speech

Answer in complete sentences. Note that "couldn't" does not always change in reported speech.

1. Who expressed his feelings about Canada in this interview?
2. What did he say had been his biggest problem? (Begin: He said his biggest problem had been that he . . .)
3. What did he find about the tempo of business here? (Begin: He found that the tempo . . .)
4. When he was asked about leisure time, what did he say that Canadians seem to do? (Begin: When . . .)
5. Did he say that it was the same back home or not?
6. When he was asked about Canadians, what did he say he liked? (Begin: When . . .)
7. What did he not like about Canadians? (Begin: He thought that . . .)
8. Did he say that he believed in credit buying?
9. What did he think about credit cards? (Begin: He thought that credit cards . . .)
10. Where did he say that he had taken his visitors recently?
11. Had they enjoyed it or not?

Lesson 23



Lesson 23

Requests with "Could you . . .?" Softened negative replies

INTRODUCTION — Making a Doctor's Appointment

- ① **Nurse:** Dr. Pollock's office.
- ② **Patient:** I'd like to make an appointment, please.
- ③ **Nurse:** Have you seen the doctor before?
- ④ **Patient:** No, I haven't.
- ⑤ **Nurse:** What's the trouble?
- ⑥ **Patient:** I have an earache.
- ⑦ **Nurse:** I could give you a 2:30 appointment tomorrow.
- ⑧ **Patient:** I work until 5:00. Could you give me something later?
- ⑨ **Nurse:** No, I'm afraid I couldn't, not until next week.
- ⑩ **Patient:** Well, I'd better take the 2:30 appointment then. I'll take time off.

Nurse: What's the name?

Patient: Bill Knight. K as in . . . , etc.

Nurse: Thank you. That's 2:30 tomorrow then.

Patient: Thank you.

EXPLANATION

A person who wants to be more polite or formal uses "could" instead of "can", as for example, when speaking to an employer:

Could you give me a raise?

Sometimes "could" is used because it is more tentative or conditional than "can". Compare these two sentences:

I can lend you some money.

I could lend you some money (if you want me to).

In most situations we use either "can" or "could".

Can }
Could } you give me a later appointment?

"I'd better" is often stronger than "I should". Compare the following sentences:

I'm getting a little heavy. I should lose some weight.

I have to go to a wedding next week. I have only one evening dress and it's too small. I'd better lose some weight.

DIALOGUE — Request for directions — "Could you tell me how to get to . . .?"

You are new in the city. You are walking along the street and you see a stranger. Approach him and ask him for directions.

John: Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to **City Hall**?

Peter: Yes, take the Bay bus and get off at Dundas Street.

EXPLANATION — Offers and Requests

The patient is asking the nurse for a later appointment but he doesn't know if she can give him one. Maybe she can't.

Can/Could you give me a later appointment? = Is it possible for you to give me a later appointment?

You want the man upstairs to turn down the radio. You know that he can if he wants to.

Will/Would you please turn down the radio because I can't sleep?

However, you will often hear "could" or "can" used instead.

Can/Could you turn down the radio?

You are inviting your friend to a movie. The important thing is not what you want, but what he would like.

Would you like to see a movie with me tonight?

You are offering to help your friend. Again, the important thing is what he would like.

Would you like me to help you paint your house tomorrow?

WRITTEN EXERCISE — Review of Could/Can you . . . ? Would you . . . ?

**Would you like (to) . . . ?
Would you like me to . . . ?**

Use one or more of the above phrases in each situation below:

1. You are speaking to someone on the telephone. You didn't hear him. Ask him to repeat what he said.
2. Ask him to speak louder.
3. Your friend is going to make a table. Offer to help him.
4. You are walking along the street. You want to go downtown but you don't know how. You approach a stranger. What do you say?
5. The man upstairs is dancing. You have a headache. What do you say to him?
6. You want to go swimming on the weekend. Invite your friend to come with you.
7. Ask your friend to recommend a good dentist.
8. Invite your friend to come to your house for dinner tonight.
9. You are going shopping. Perhaps your friend needs something. Offer to get something for him.
10. Ask your friend to lend you some money until next week.
11. You are speaking to someone on the telephone. You want to write down his name. Ask him to spell it.
12. Somebody is visiting you in your home. He is dropping ashes on your carpet. Ask him to use the ashtray.

READING — At the Doctor's

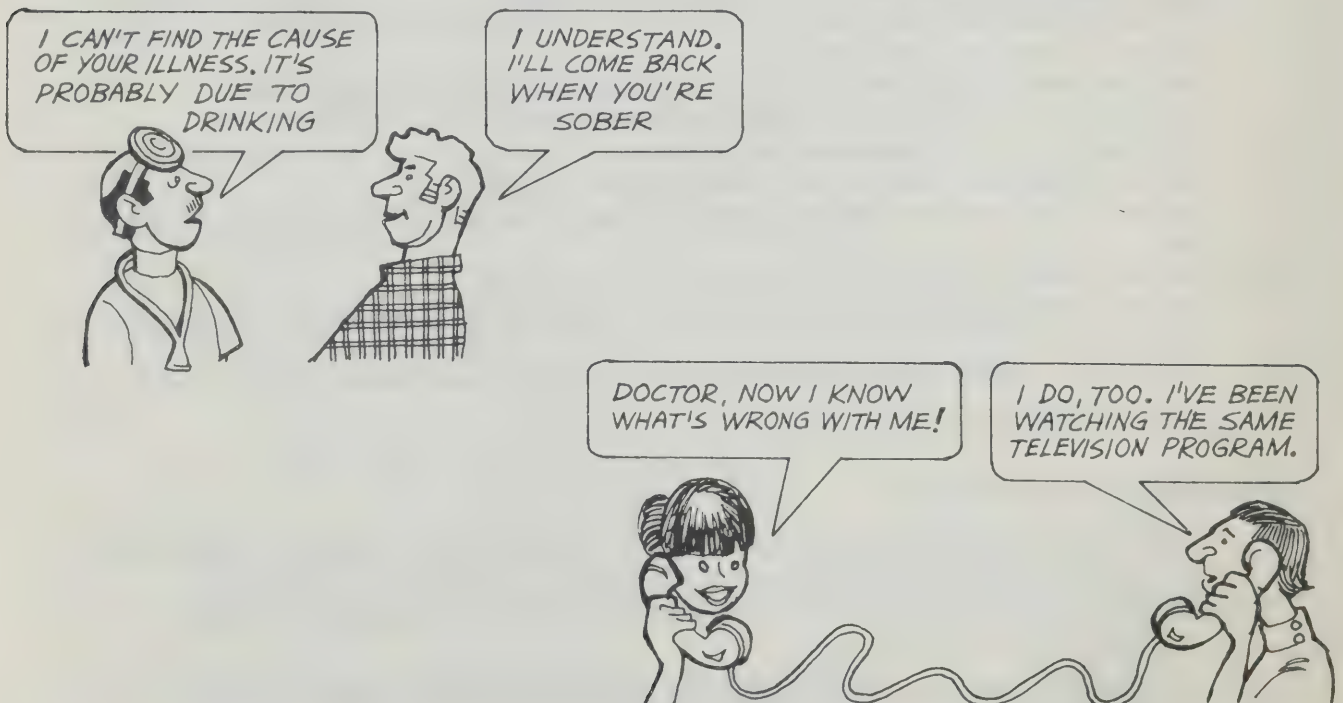
George rushed down to the doctor's office for his 2:30 appointment but when he arrived the waiting room was full of people. "You'll have to wait for a while," the nurse said. "The doctor was called out on an emergency." George had to wait an hour.

The doctor apologized for keeping George waiting and then asked him a few questions.

Dr. Pollock: What's the trouble?
 George: My left ear is bothering me.
 Dr. Pollock: Is the pain there all of the time or just some of the time?
 George: It's pretty steady.
 Dr. Pollock: When did it begin?
 George: About a week ago.
 Dr. Pollock: Is it sharp or dull?
 George: Dull. It's a dull ache.
 Dr. Pollock: Is there any discharge?
 George: No, no discharge.
 Dr. Pollock: Any loss of hearing?
 George: Pardon me?
 Dr. Pollock: Do you have any trouble hearing?
 George: No.
 Dr. Pollock: Has the ear been treated?
 George: No, I haven't been to anyone else.

The doctor examined George's ear, nose and throat.

Dr. Pollock: I don't see anything wrong with your ear. Have you had any trouble with your teeth?
 George: Yes, come to think of it. There's been a bit of an ache in the back.
 Dr. Pollock: It could be a wisdom tooth coming in. I think you should see your dentist.
 George: I've only been in Canada a few months so I don't have a dentist. Could you recommend one?
 Dr. Pollock: Certainly, I know a good one near your home. Here' I'll write down his name and address.
 George: Thanks.
 Dr. Pollock: And be sure to call me back if the dentist can't find anything.



Lesson 24

until
not until

EXPLANATION — “until” vs. “for”



1. I work until 5.
2. I work for eight hours a day.

Note: In casual speech “until” is sometimes shortened to “till”.

EXERCISE — “until” vs. “for”

Answer each question with “for” and “until”:

1. Milos went to Venice in August. He left in October. How long did he stay in Venice?
 - a. **for two months.**
 - b. **until October.**
2. He went to the museum at 6 o'clock. He came out at 8 o'clock. How long did he stay in the museum?
3. He hired a gondola at 2 o'clock. He rode along the canal and got back at 5 o'clock. How long did he ride along the canals?
4. He started studying Italian on September 3. He stopped on October 3. How long did he study Italian?
5. He went to Paris in October. He left in January. How long did he stay in Paris?
6. He went to the Latin Quarter at 1 o'clock. He walked around and went home at 6 o'clock. How long did he walk around the Latin Quarter?

EXPLANATION — “until” as a conjunction

In this sentence, “until” is a preposition:

I work until 5 o'clock.

In this sentence, “until” is a conjunction. It joins two clauses.

Main clause	Time clause
I'll work	until I am tired.

Common Error:

I'll work until	}	am
I'm going to go home when		

I ~~will be~~ tired.

“The Persistent Man” EXERCISE — “Until” with future actions

Mr. Leslie wants to do business with Mr. Brown, but Mr. Brown is a very busy man. However, Mr. Leslie is a very persistent man. He comes to Mr. Brown's office every day to wait.

1. One day Mr. Brown's secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown can't see you now. He's at a meeting." Mr. Leslie said:
"That's all right. I'll wait until the meeting is over."
2. One day Mr. Brown's secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown is out." What did Mr. Leslie say?
"That's all right. I'll wait until Mr. Brown comes back."
3. One day the secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown can't see anybody now. He doesn't feel well." What did Mr. Leslie say?
4. One day the secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown can't see you right now. He's eating his lunch." What did Mr. Leslie say?
5. One day the secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown can't see you right now. His wife is with him in the office." What did Mr. Leslie say?
6. One day the secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown can't see you right now. He has an important visitor." What did Mr. Leslie say?
7. One day the secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown can't see you right now. He lost his glasses and he is busy looking for them." What did Mr. Leslie say?
8. One day the secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown can't see you right now. He is on the telephone." What did Mr. Leslie say?
9. One day the secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown can't see you right now. He locked the door and he lost the key." What did Mr. Leslie say?
10. One day the secretary said: "I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown can't see you right now. The police are in his office investigating a crime. What did Mr. Leslie say?

EXPLANATION

Not until	=	not before
I can't give you an appointment until next week.	=	I can't give you an appointment before next week.

EXERCISE — not until

Read aloud and complete orally the following sentences:

1. Example: I didn't know any Spanish people until **I came to this class**. Now **I know four**.
2. Example: I didn't know any English until **I came to Canada**. Now **I know a little**.
3. I didn't like spaghetti until **Maria cooked some for me**. Now **I love it**.
4. I didn't like Chow Mein until . . . Now . . .
5. I didn't like children until . . . Now . . .
6. I didn't know good wine until . . . Now . . .
7. I didn't like dark-haired men until . . . Now . . .
8. I didn't believe in ghosts until . . . Now . . .
9. I didn't think there were any blond Italians until . . . Now . . .
10. I didn't know how cold winters could be until . . . Now . . .
11. I didn't know how clean a city could be until . . . Now . . .
12. I didn't know where City Hall was until . . . Now . . .
13. I didn't know what a hot dog was until . . . Now . . .
14. I didn't know what true happiness was until . . . Now . . .

* * *

I didn't know what true happiness
 was until I got married, and then
 it was too late.

READING — Applying for a Job in a Machine Shop

Applicant: I'm applying for a job as a lathe operator, but I can also operate a drill press. I can read blueprints both in the metric and inch scale.

Employer: Do you know how to weld?

Applicant: Yes.

Employer: How many types of welding can you do?

Applicant: I only have experience with acetylene torch welding.

Employer: Where did you serve your apprenticeship, and how long was it?

Applicant: Five years, in Belgrade.

Employer: Did you learn to work these machines during your apprenticeship, or after?

Applicant: During.

Employer: After your apprenticeship, how many years' work experience did you have?

Applicant: Six years.

Employer: The company you worked for — what did they produce?

Applicant: Nuts and bolts.

Employer: Well, we'll give you one month's trial, but I can't pay you the going rate until I know what you can do.

The going rate is \$3 an hour. During your month's trial we'll pay you \$2.30, that is until March 10. If at that time your work is not satisfactory, we'll have to let you go. If it is satisfactory, we'll bring you up to the full rate.

Applicant: That's fine. When would you like me to start?

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Circle the correct answer:

1. The applicant said he could operate
 - a. one machine
 - ☒ b. two machines
2. Applicant said that he had experience with
 - a. one type of welding
 - b. two types of welding
3. The applicant said that he had learnt to operate machines
 - a. before he finished his apprenticeship
 - b. when he finished his apprenticeship
4. The applicant
 - a. got the job
 - b. didn't get the job
5. The employer said that he would pay
 - a. \$2.30 an hour at the beginning
 - b. \$3 an hour at the beginning
6. The going rate is
 - a. \$2.30 an hour
 - b. \$3 an hour
7. The employer said that he couldn't pay the going rate
 - a. after March 10
 - b. until March 10
8. The employer said that on March 10 he would
 - a. pay \$3
 - b. fire the worker
 - c. decide whether to keep the worker or fire him
9. The "full rate" is
 - a. \$2.30 an hour
 - b. \$3 an hour

PLEASE PRINT
NAME AND ADDRESS

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

DEPT. NO.

PRINT LAST NAME

PRINT ADDRESS

WHO SHOULD BE NOTIFIED IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

ADDRESS

FIRST NAME

POSTAL ZONE

TELEPHONE NO.

TELEPHONE NO.

MIDDLE NAME

DATE OF BIRTH
MONTH / DAY / YEAR

MARITAL STATUS
SINGLE ☐ MARRIED ☐ DIVORCED ☐
SEPARATED ☐ WIDOWED ☐

EDUCATION

PUBLIC SCHOOL

HIGH SCHOOL

UNIVERSITY

OTHERS

GRADE COMPLETED

DATE COMPLETED

SCHOOL ATTENDED

COURSE

LANGUAGES

ENGLISH

FRENCH

OTHERS

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT — BEGIN WITH LAST EMPLOYER

NAME OF FIRM

COMPLETE ADDRESS

YOUR JOB

YOUR MANAGER
OR FOREMAN

FROM MTH/YR TO MTH/YR

REASON FOR LEAVING

I AM EXPERIENCED IN THE FOLLOWING:

☐ SALES ☐ RESTAURANT ☐ SHORTHAND (SPEED _____)

☐ CASHIER ☐ CLERICAL ☐ TYPING (SPEED _____)

☐ STOCK ☐ PACKING ☐ OTHER _____

HOBBIES

SIGN HERE

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN EMPLOYED
BY THIS COMPANY?

YES ☐ NO ☐

DATE

APPLICANT — DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE.

DEPARTMENT

NUMBER

JOB TITLE

STARTING RATE

DEPARTMENT SIGNATURE

RÉSUMÉ

John Walter Miller,
480 Baltimore Avenue,
Toronto 5, Ontario.
Telephone: 767-8459

Personal Information:

Date of Birth: July 12, 1941.
Place of Birth: Cairo, Egypt.
Marital Status: Single.
Canadian Status: Landed immigrant, June 15, 1971.

Education:

M.Sc. (Chemical Engineering), American University, Cairo, Egypt, 1965.

Professional Experience:

- (a) Cairo School of Technology, Cairo, Egypt, 1966-69.
Position: Teacher of Chemistry and Mathematics.
- (b) Real Chemical Corporation, Berne, Switzerland, 1969-71.
Position: Junior Engineer.
Duties: Assisting in chemical research program concerned with the testing of nylon filament yarn.

References:

- (a) Mr. D. J. Dubois,
Chief Engineer,
Real Chemical Corporation,
13 rue Gregoire,
Berne, Switzerland.
- (b) Prof. R. Jones,
Dept. of Engineering,
American University,
Cairo, Egypt.

KEEP SMILING

Boss: I want an explanation for your
lateness, and I want the truth.

Employee: You will have to decide which
you want. You can't have both.

LETTER TO ACCOMPANY RÉSUMÉ

480 Baltimore Avenue,
Toronto 5, Ontario.
March 30, 1972.

Personnel Officer,
Supreme Machinery,
65 Robert Street,
Oakville, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a résumé of my qualifications and work experience.

I would be interested in discussing possible employment with you.

If you have no openings at this time, could you keep my résumé on file and recommend some other firms to which I might apply?

Yours truly,


John Walter Miller.

LETTER OF APPLICATION

716 Dill St.,
Toronto, Ontario.
June 1, 1972.

Mr. L. Jones,
Personnel Manager,
Dominion Manufacturing Company,
3017 Yonge St.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

I would like to apply for the position of office clerk which you advertised in the Toronto Star on May 31st.

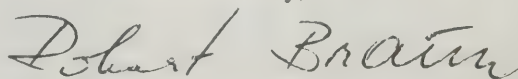
I am 25 years old and came from Germany four and a half years ago.

I completed high school in Germany, and worked for a large manufacturing company in Frankfurt as an office clerk. I have certificates and references, which I have had translated into English.

Since coming to Canada I have had two jobs, first as a waiter in a restaurant and then, when my English improved, as a shipping clerk with my present company.

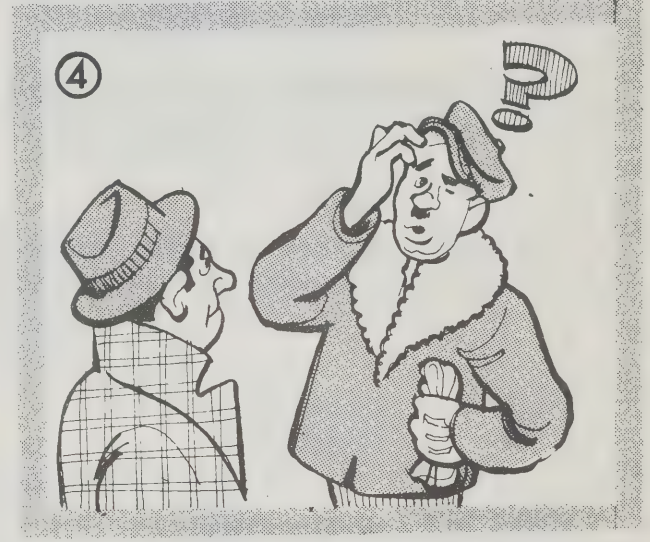
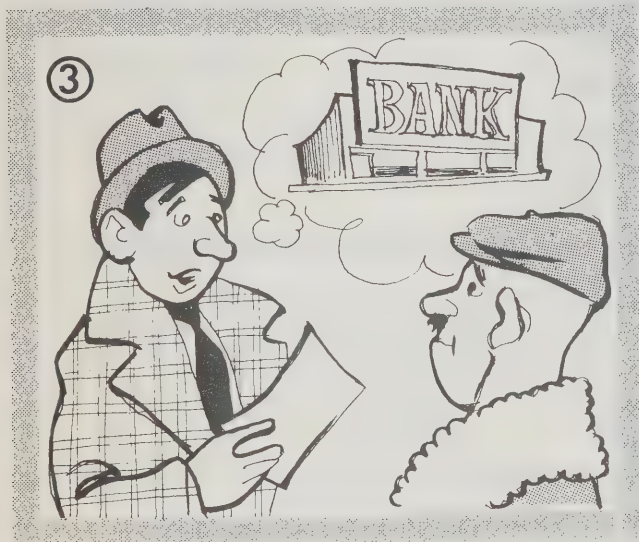
I would be glad to come for an interview at your convenience.

Yours sincerely,



Robert E. Braun.

Lesson 25



Lesson 25

Hidden questions

INTRODUCTION – At the airport

- ① John met his friend Henry at the airport.
- ② **Henry:** I want to cash a traveller's cheque.
- ③ Where's the bank?
- ④ **John:** I don't know where the bank is.
- ⑤ Let's ask that clerk. She might know.
- ⑥ **Henry:** Excuse me. Could you tell me where the bank is?
- ⑦ **Clerk:** It's downstairs, but I don't know if it's open.

EXPLANATION

In a statement, the subject usually comes before the verb:

Subject	Verb
The bank	is open.

In a direct question, the verb comes before the subject.

	Verb	Subject	
	Is	the bank	open?
Where	is	the bank?	

In a hidden question, the subject comes before the verb. We use the term “hidden question” because there are other words in front of the question.

Hidden Question

		Subject	Verb
Could you tell me	where	the bank	is?
I don't know	where	the bank	is.

EXERCISE – Hidden questions

There has just been a bank robbery across the street. The police want to know a lot of things. Complete the following sentences:

	Subject	Verb
1.	They want to know how many robbers	there were.
2.	how old	
3.	how tall	
4.	what colour hair	
5.	what kind of clothes	
6.	exactly what time	
7.	how much money	
8.	which way	
9.	if (whether)	guns (or not).
10.	if	a car (or not).
11.	if	glasses (or not).
12.	if	gloves (or not).
13.	if	male or female.
14.	if	fair or dark.

READING — The Bank Robbery

Robbers Bring Sherlock Holmes to Life.

Two bank robbers brought Sherlock Holmes to life yesterday.

Sherlock Holmes was a master detective, a character in British fiction. He was created by the British author, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Sherlock Holmes' residence was on Baker Street in London, England.

Yesterday, two bank robbers chose this famous street for their operation. They robbed the Baker Street branch of a well-known London bank. It is possible that they got away with more than a million dollars.

In his writing Sir Arthur mentioned a tunneling technique. This same technique was used by the bank robbers.

Walkie-Talkie

The robbers communicated with each other by walkie-talkie. One cut into the vault while

the other served as a lookout. The police are not sure whether the lookout was on one of the top floors of the building, or outside, on the roof.

The walkie-talkie conversation was picked up by a ham operator by chance. However, he couldn't tell where the bank robbers were. He alerted the police.

The police worked with radio technicians in the Post Office. They were able to narrow down the walkie-talkie signals to a 10-mile radius. However, they were not able to tell exactly where the robbers were.

At one point in the day a policeman stood in front of the bank on Baker Street, not realizing the robbers were inside.

Meanwhile, not far away, long lines of tourists were visiting Madame Tussaud's Wax Museum and the London Planetarium.

EXERCISE — Complex sentences

Part I — Written — Answer in complete sentences:

1. Who brought Sherlock Holmes to life yesterday?
2. Was Sherlock Holmes a real character or a fictional one?
3. What was his occupation?
4. Who was he created by?
5. Where was his residence?
6. What street did the bank robbers choose for their operation?
7. How did the robbers communicate with each other?
8. Who was their conversation picked up by?
9. Who was then alerted?
10. What were the police able to do?
11. During the robbery, was anyone able to tell exactly where the bank robbers were?

Part II — Oral

- a. Join answers 2, 3 and 4.
- b. Join answers 8 and 9.
- c. Join answers 10 and 11.

Lesson 26

Hidden questions vs. direct questions The past perfect tense in hidden questions

LISTENING EXERCISE — Reported questions and statements

After the boy answered these questions about the robbers, the policeman asked him some questions about himself.

1. Officer: What's your name?
Boy: My name's John Brown.
2. Officer: Where do you live, John?
Boy: At 200 College Street.
3. Officer: Do you often go to that bank?
Boy: I go every day.
4. Officer: Why?
Boy: Oh, you can never tell when you'll see a bank robbery.

What did the policeman ask? What did the boy say?

He asked the boy what his name was. The boy said his name was John Brown.

EXERCISE — Reported statements and questions

Change the direct speech in brackets into reported speech.

The tension of the robbery was too much for the bank manager. He needed a rest. When the assistant bank manager invited him to spend the weekend at his summer cottage he accepted immediately.

When he arrived at the cottage, the assistant manager's wife Shirley asked him — ("Have you had a good trip?"). Then she showed him to a spacious room at the top of the house. It overlooked the ocean. She asked him — ("Have you ever slept in a room overlooking the ocean before?") and he said — ("I've never even stayed near the ocean."). Shirley then mentioned — ("This was my late grandfather's bedroom.") and that — ("He died five years ago.").

"By the way" she said, "what's the date today?"

When he told her — ("It's November 30th.") she replied that — ("You're a very lucky man."). She explained that — ("November 30th was my late grandfather's birthday.") and that — ("He always visits this room on the night of his birthday.").

READING — Opening a Bank Account

Customer: I'd like to open an account please.

Clerk: What type of account?

Customer: What types are there?

Clerk: Well, there are three types. There's a savings account, there's a chequing account, and there's a chequing-savings account.

Customer: What is the difference between these three types of accounts?

The Savings Account

Clerk: Well, the savings account pays you an interest of six* per cent yearly. The money is added to your account twice a year.

Customer: But what if I save a lot of money and my balance goes up very fast? How do you calculate the interest? Do you calculate it on my minimum balance or my maximum balance?

*This may not be the current rate of interest.

LESSON 26

Clerk: We calculate the interest monthly. We calculate it on your minimum balance for that month. For example, let's say that this is your passbook:

• Please have this book written up from time to time •				
DATE	PARTICULARS	WITHDRAWAL	DEPOSIT	BALANCE
Jan. 1	Dep.		10.00	10.00
Jan. 5	Wd.	5.00		5.00
Jan. 10	Dep.		10.00	15.00
Jan. 30	Dep.		10.00	25.00

Your minimum balance for January is \$5.00. We calculate the interest for January on \$5.00.

Customer: Can I write cheques on a savings account?

Clerk: No, but you can come in and take out the money whenever you like. You just fill out a withdrawal slip.

NOT FOR USE OUTSIDE THIS OFFICE		Form 21A - 69	
BANK OF OPPORTUNITY			
BRANCH		DATE 19	
RECEIVED FROM		BANK OF OPPORTUNITY \$	
		DOLLARS	
ACCOUNT NUMBER		SIGNATURE	

SAVINGS
WITHDRAWAL

THIS FORM MAY BE UTILIZED TO FACILITATE A TRANSFER FROM A SAVINGS ACCOUNT TO ANY OTHER ACCOUNT WITHIN THE BRANCH.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT		Form 17A - 68	
BANK OF OPPORTUNITY		19	
ACCOUNT NO.	NAME		
CHEQUES AND COUPONS	CASH		
	X 1	X 2	X 5
	X 10	X 20	X
	X	X	COIN
	CHEQUES AND COUPONS BROUGHT FORWARD		
	RECEIVED IN CASH WHICH IS DEDUCTED FROM THIS DEPOSIT		
SIGNATURE	TOTAL		
DEPOSITOR'S INITIAL			

LESSON 26

The Chequing Account

Customer: What about the chequing account?

Clerk: Oh yes, the P.C.A., the Personal Chequing Account. You pay 14 cents for every cheque you write. We pay no interest on that account, but we send you a monthly statement. This statement tells you how many cheques you have written during the month.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

<p style="text-align: center;">BANK OF OPPORTUNITY Main and Robert, 221 Main St. E., Sudbury, Ont.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mr. Arthur Calderone, 654 St. Clair, Sudbury, Ont.</p>			
Account No.	Transit No.		Balance Forward
25-31672	2130	10/08/72	\$135.00
Debits	Credits	Date	Balance
10.00		23 08	125.00
25.00		27 08	100.00
20.00		31 08	80.00
10.50		01 09	69.50

Along with your monthly statement your cancelled cheques are sent to you every month.

CANCELLED CHEQUE

BANK OF OPPORTUNITY Main and Robert 221 Main St. E. Sudbury, Ont.		<i>May 4/72</i>
Pay to the Order of	<i>Mr. W. Henry</i>	<i>\$ 10 ^{xx}/₁₀₀</i>
	<i>Ten</i>	<i>^{xx}/₁₀₀ DOLLARS</i>
Personal Chequing Account		<i>A. Calderone</i>
00011200101 0200724		

- Customer: So I can have one account for my savings, and one account for my cheques.
- Clerk: That's right. Or else you can have a combination chequing-savings account.

The Combination Account

- Customer: What's that like?
- Clerk: Well, it pays a small interest, only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and we calculate the interest on your minimum six-monthly balance. For example, let's say that on January 1 you have \$10. In February you have \$20, and by June you have \$60. We calculate the interest on \$10 for that entire six months. The money is added to your balance once every six months.
- Customer: Can I write cheques on that account?
- Clerk: Oh yes. You can write one cheque, free of charge, every three months, on a minimum \$100 balance. If you have \$200 you can write two cheques during that three-month period.
- Customer: And what if I have only \$100 in the account but I want to write more than one cheque?
- Clerk: Well, you can, but each additional cheque costs 20 cents.
- Customer: Can I take money out free of charge?
- Clerk: Yes, whenever you like, providing you use a withdrawal slip and not a cheque.
- Customer: So the question is whether to take out a combination chequing-savings account, or a savings account along with a chequing account.
- Clerk: That's right. It depends on how many cheques you write.
- Customer: Well, I write quite a few cheques, so I'll take two accounts, the savings account along with the personal chequing account.
- Clerk: Got your identification? — something with your signature on it?
- Customer: Yes. Here's my social insurance number.

* * *

Identification is important when you go into a bank to cash a cheque. The clerk usually wants to see something with your signature on it.

One immigrant did not realize this. He went into a bank to cash a cheque but he had nothing with his signature on it. The clerk was trying to help and was willing to accept a name instead of a signature.

"Don't you have anything with your name on it?" he said.

The customer looked and looked but could find nothing. Suddenly, he picked up his hat from the counter. He looked at the hatband. There were his initials B.J. inside. To his amazement the clerk agreed to accept this as enough identification.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

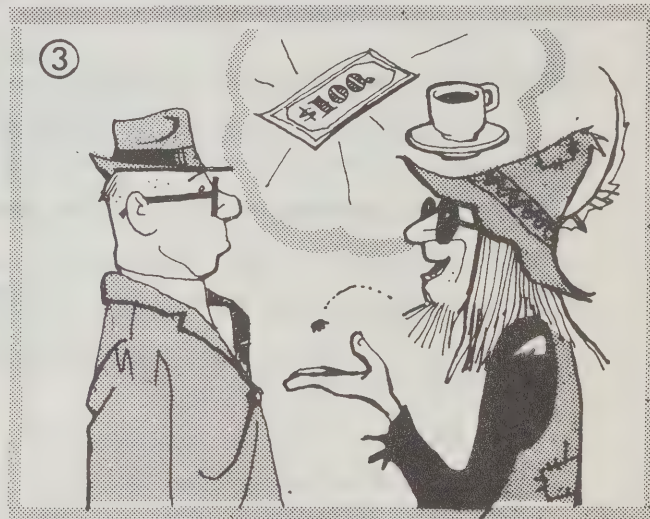
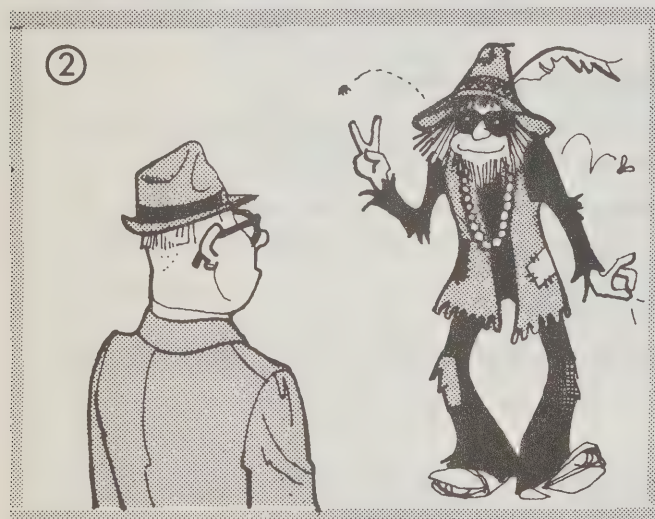
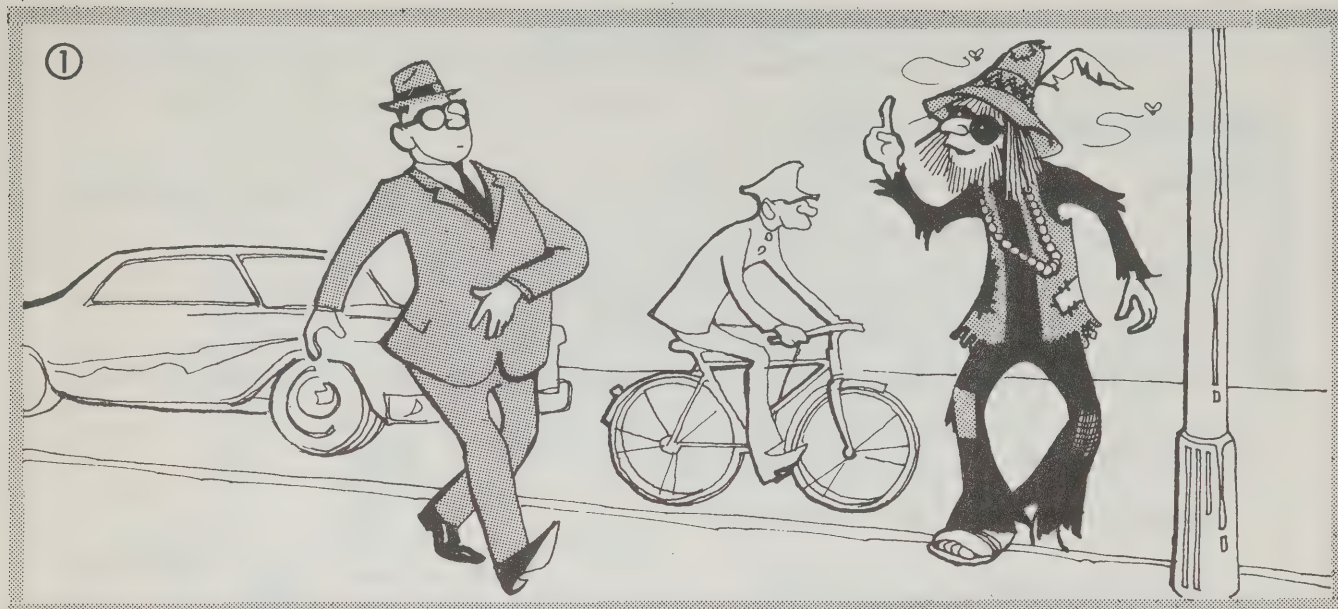
Circle the correct answer:

1. If you have a savings account,
 - a. you pay the bank interest.
 - ☒ b. the bank pays you interest.

LESSON 26

2. The interest on a savings account is calculated
 - a. yearly.
 - b. monthly.
 - c. twice a year.
3. The interest on a savings account is calculated on
 - a. the smallest amount of money for that month.
 - b. the largest amount of money for that month.
4. On a savings account you can
 - a. write cheques.
 - b. withdraw money.
5. On a chequing account
 - a. you pay the bank interest.
 - b. the bank pays you interest.
 - c. no interest is paid.
6. On a chequing account
 - a. your cheques are free of charge.
 - b. you pay the bank for every cheque you write.
 - c. the bank pays you for every cheque you write.
 - d. the person who receives your cheque pays the bank.
7. On a combination account
 - a. the bank pays you less interest than on a savings account.
 - b. the bank pays you more interest than on a savings account.
 - c. the bank pays you no interest.
8. The interest on a combination account is calculated
 - a. yearly.
 - b. monthly.
 - c. twice a year.
9. On a combination account
 - a. you can write cheques.
 - b. you can't write cheques.
10. On a combination account, if you have \$400 you can write four cheques, free of charge
 - a. every month.
 - b. every two months.
 - c. every three months.
11. On a combination account, if you have \$400 and you write five cheques from January to March, you pay
 - a. nothing.
 - b. 20 cents.
 - c. 14 cents.
 - d. 40 cents.
12. If you withdraw money from a combination account, you pay
 - a. 20 cents.
 - b. 14 cents.
 - c. nothing.

Lesson 27



Lesson 27

The past continuous tense

The past continuous tense vs. the simple past tense

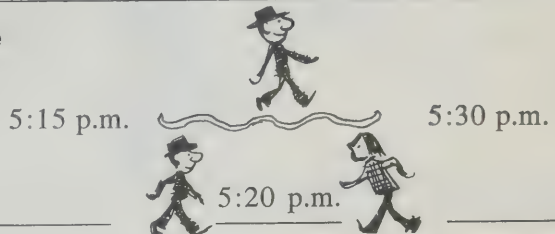
INTRODUCTION – A Cup of Coffee

- ① George was walking down Main Street when a young man came up to him.
- ② The young man was wearing old clothes and torn shoes.
- ③ “Would you please give me \$100 for a cup of coffee?” he said.
- ④ “Are you crazy?” said George. “A cup of coffee costs 15 cents.”
- ⑤ “But you don’t expect me to go into a restaurant in these clothes, do you?” the man answered.

EXPLANATION — The past continuous tense

George **was walking** down Main Street

when a young man came up to him.



EXERCISE – Past continuous + “when” vs. simple past + “when”

1. George walked down Main Street yesterday. Half an hour after he started a young man came up to him. What was George doing when the young man came up to him?

George was walking down Main Street when the young man came up to him.

What did George do when the young man came up to him?

2. Teresa took a bath yesterday. In the middle of her bath the telephone rang. What was she doing when the telephone rang?

What did she do when the telephone rang?

3. Jack watched the hockey game last night. Fifteen minutes after the hockey game started a fire broke out in his building. What was Jack doing when the fire broke out?

What did Jack do when the fire broke out?

4. Aldo wrote a letter to his mother yesterday. Before he finished the electricity went off. What was Aldo doing when the electricity went off?

What did Aldo do when the electricity went off?

5. Henry painted his ceiling last night. A few minutes after he started someone knocked on the door. What was Henry doing when someone knocked on the door?

What did Henry do when someone knocked on the door?

6. Last weekend Richard drove to Winnipeg. In the middle of his trip his car broke down. What was Richard doing when his car broke down?

What did Richard do when his car broke down?

7. Last week André had coffee with his new secretary at work. A few minutes after he sat down with her he saw his girlfriend come into the restaurant. What was André doing when his girlfriend came into the restaurant?

What did André do when his girlfriend came into the restaurant?

LESSON 27

8. Bill played cards at work yesterday morning. A few minutes after he started the boss came in. What was Bill doing when the boss came in?

What did Bill do yesterday morning when the boss came in?

READING — It's a Boy!

As a reader reported to Reader's Digest*:

My brother went to visit his wife and his new baby son in the hospital for the first time. On his way out the nurse gave him a booster button saying, "It's a boy!" and he proudly pinned it to his lapel. He was waiting for the elevator to take him down when an elderly woman walked by. Looking at his long hair, flowery shirt and booster button, she nodded and said: "That's a good idea. More young boys should wear those buttons."

*Reader's Digest, September 1971.

VOCABULARY — Gestures

In the above story the woman "nodded her head". Here are some other gestures:

She nodded her head	blinked
shook her head	shook her finger
shrugged her shoulders	clenched her fist
raised her eyebrow	crossed her fingers
winked	

Copy and complete, using the above phrases:

1. Example: She said "yes". She **nodded her head**.
2. "Don't do that," he said to the child, and he _____.
3. He was angry. He _____.
4. He didn't believe me and he _____.
5. He said "no". He _____.
6. She said, "I hope I get the job" and she _____.
7. He didn't know what to say to his sister. He _____.

WRITTEN EXERCISE — Review of tenses

Use the correct tense of each verb given in the following paragraph:

It is 11:30 p.m. now. Amanda _____ television since she came home from work. So far she
1. watch

_____ more than three programs. She _____ The Young Lawyers at 5:30. She _____ The
2. watch 3. watch 4. watch

Young Doctors when her husband came home from work. As soon as he came in she _____
5. turn off

The Young Doctors, and they _____ supper. After they finished supper she _____ The Young
6. eat 7. watch

Accountants. At 11 o'clock she _____ the news. Now it is 11:30 and she _____ the television
8. watch 9. turn off

because she is ready to go to bed.

while

Did you learn that **while** you were working for ABC Company?

LESSON 28

- Clerk: Please take the Bible in your right hand. Do you swear that the evidence you are about to give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?
- Policeman: I do. (turning to the Judge) Your Honour, on the 18th of June, at about 2 a.m., I was southbound on Yonge Street when I observed a car, licence number 444, pass a number of cars. I paced him for well over a quarter of a mile. I stopped the car and the driver identified himself as Pierre Lemieux.
- Judge (to Pierre): Do you have any questions to ask the officer?
- Pierre: No, but I'd like to say something.
- Pierre went up to the witness box and was sworn in.
- Pierre: I am sure that I wasn't driving 46 miles an hour when the officer stopped me.
- Judge: What makes you so sure?
- Pierre: Well, Your Honour, you probably know that the part of Yonge Street between Davenport and Walker was in very bad shape a month ago. It was all broken up.
- Judge: Yes, I'm aware of that.
- Pierre: And driving 46 miles an hour on a bad road is very hard on a car.
- Judge: So?
- Pierre: Well, you see, that's how I know I wasn't driving 46 miles an hour. My car is old, you know, but I love her and I take care of her.
- Judge: You treat her like a woman, do you?
- Pierre: Exactly, Your Honour. I would never drive her so fast on such a bad road. So when the officer stopped me and offered to give me a ticket . . .
- Judge (laughing): Offered?
- Pierre: I told him he was mistaken. I was only driving about 35 miles an hour.
- Judge: You may stand down.
- Judge (smiling): That will be a \$10 fine.

Women love Pierre's French accent. So, apparently, do some judges.

William walked out with Pierre. Pierre was rather pleased. He had saved a few dollars. But his face fell for a minute when he saw his car. There on the windshield was a \$5 ticket for parking in a No Parking zone.

"Oh, that's all right," said Pierre with a shrug, "10 and five make 15. I'm still \$3.80 ahead."

Epilogue. Pierre went back for a visit to Paris some months later. He came back a changed man. Now he never speeds.

VOCABULARY EXERCISE — Courtroom language

Copy and complete the following sentences, with words from this list — fine, evidence, charged, judge, not guilty, stand:

1. He was —— with speeding.
2. He pleaded ——.
3. He went up to the witness —— after the policeman.
4. He swore on a Bible that the —— he was about to give was the truth.
5. The —— listened to the evidence.
6. Pierre had to pay a \$10 ——.

Lesson 29

①



②



③



④



⑤



⑥



⑦



⑧



Lesson 29

May I . . . ?

Could I . . . ?

Modals (can, could, may, would) in reported speech

Do you mind waiting while . . . ?

INTRODUCTION — At the Dance

- ① Bill went to a dance.
- ② One girl caught his eye.
- ③ “Would you like to dance?” he said.
- ④ After the dance he wanted to talk to her. “May I join you?” he asked.
- ⑤ “Could I drive you home?” he said, when the dance was over.
- ⑥ He said good night outside her apartment.
- ⑦ “I enjoyed the evening,” Bill said. “Could we have coffee together some time?”
- ⑧ “Yes. That would be nice,” said Mary. “Here’s my phone number.”

EXPLANATION

Asking for permission

Direct speech	Reported speech
1. Informal “ Can I borrow your dictionary?”	He asked if he could borrow . . .
2. More formal than “can” “ Could I drive you home?”	He asked if he could drive her home.
3. Formal “ May I join you?”	He asked if he could join her.

“Would”, like “could”, does not change in reported speech.

“**Would** you like to dance?” He asked her if she **would** like to dance.

EXERCISE — “Do you mind (Would you mind) waiting . . . ?”

Review of “while”

While Bill was driving Mary home he made a lot of stops on the way.

1. He had to stop and buy a newspaper. What did he say and what did Mary say?

Bill: Do you mind waiting while I buy a newspaper?

Mary: No, not at all; go right ahead.

2. He had to stop and make a phone call. What did he say and what did Mary say?

Bill: Do you mind waiting while I make a phone call?

Mary: No, not at all; go right ahead.

3. He had to stop and buy some cigarettes. What did he say and what did Mary say?

4. He had to stop at a friend’s house and give his friend a message. What did he say and what did Mary say?

5. He had to stop at another friend's house and pick up a book.
6. He forgot to buy matches. He had to stop and get some matches.
7. It started to rain. He had to stop and borrow an umbrella.
8. He remembered he didn't have any eggs in his house for breakfast the next morning. He wanted to stop and buy some. What did he say? This time Mary didn't want him to stop. What did she say?

READING — Calling for a Date

Bill called Mary up one evening a few days later.

Mary: Hello.

Bill: Hello, could I please speak to Mary?

Mary: Speaking.

Bill: This is Bill Martin. I met you last week at the Y dance.

Mary: Oh yes Bill, how are you?

Bill: Not bad, thanks. How are you?

Mary: A bit tired. I just got in from work half an hour ago.

Bill: Do you work overtime a lot?

Mary: Not usually, but about this time of year we get pretty busy in the office.

Bill: What are you doing now?

Mary: I'm watching a movie on TV — Two Women with Sophia Loren.

Bill: Yes, I saw that a few years ago.

Mary: I missed it when it was playing here. It's a good movie but I don't care for dubbing. I prefer sub-titles.

Bill: So do I. Speaking of movies, have you seen Dr. Zhivago yet?

Mary: No, but I hear it's pretty good.

Bill: How would you like to see it?

Mary: That would be nice.

Bill: How about Friday night?

Mary: I'm sorry, but I'm busy Friday evening. I have a meeting at work.

Bill: What evening are you free?

Mary: Thursday or Saturday.

Bill: Let's make it Thursday. I'll call for you around 7.

Here is another possible ending:

Bill: How would you like to see it?

Mary: That would be nice.

Bill: How about Friday?

Mary: Fine.

Bill: Good, I'll call for you around 7.

Here is a third possible ending:

Bill: How would you like to see it?

Mary: Well, to tell you the truth, I'm back with my old boyfriend and I'm not seeing anyone else.

Bill: I understand. Well, maybe we'll run into each other again some time. 'Bye for now.

EXERCISE — Review of reported speech — Complex sentences

Part I — Written — Answer in complete sentences:

1. What was Mary doing when Bill called her?
2. What did he ask her about Dr. Zhivago? (see . . . yet)

3. What did she say?
4. What did he ask her then?
5. Why did she say she couldn't make it Friday evening?
6. What day did they agree to go?
7. What did Bill tell Mary about picking her up?

Part II — Oral

- a. Join answers 3 and 4 with "when".
- b. Join answers 5 and 6.

Alternative Section

EXERCISE — Asking for permission with "Could I . . . ?"

1. Ask your boss for the day off work tomorrow.
Could I have the day off tomorrow?
2. You are making a table. John has a saw. You would like to borrow it for an hour. What do you say to him?
3. You would like to borrow Anna's dictionary for a minute. Ask her.
4. Your friend has an interesting magazine that you would like to borrow. Ask him for it.
5. You are working on a job. You have a problem. You would like to speak to your boss for a few minutes. Ask him.
6. You were absent from school yesterday and would like to have a look at George's notes. Ask him.
7. You would like to leave work early on Monday. You have an appointment. Ask your boss for permission.

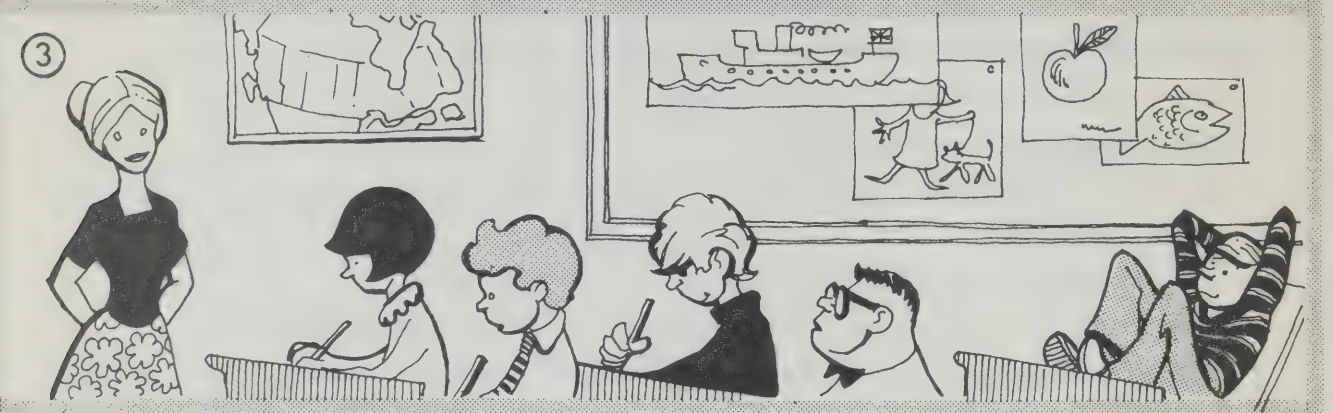
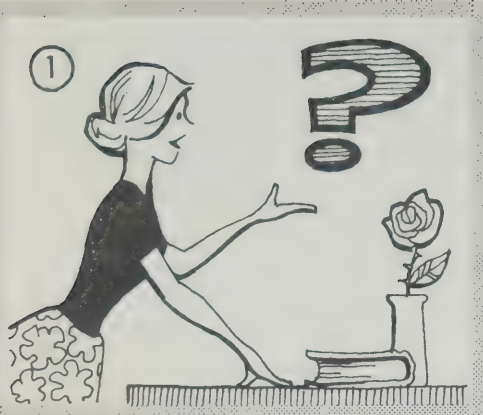
WRITTEN EXERCISE

Write two responses to each number in the exercise above — direct speech and reported speech.

Example:

Could I have the day off tomorrow?
I asked my boss if I could have the day off.

Lesson 30



Lesson 30

"I would (do) if . . ."

INTRODUCTION — A Million Dollars

- ① A teacher asked her class to write a composition in answer to this question:
- ② "What would you do if you had a million dollars?"
- ③ Everyone began to write except Johnny.
- ④ He just sat back with his arms folded.
- ⑤ The teacher came up to Johnny.
- ⑥ "Johnny," she said, "I want you to write about what you would do if you had a million dollars."
- ⑦ "This is exactly what I would do," he answered. "I would sit back and watch everyone else work."

EXPLANATION — Conditional clauses with "if"

In the sentence below the action in the "if" clause is **possible** (see Lesson 18). It is possible that the speaker will capture the city.

If we capture your city, we will destroy it completely.

In the sentence below the situation in the "if" clause is **unreal** or contrary to fact. The speaker doesn't have a million dollars. Notice the use of the past tense form in this kind of "if" clause.

If I **had** a million dollars I would sit back.
I wouldn't work anymore.

The modal "would" is sometimes contracted in speech.

If I had a million dollars, I'd sit back.

The main clause can come before the "if" clause.

We will destroy your city completely if we capture it.
I would sit back if I had a million dollars.

EXERCISE — "would . . . if"

1. Mr. Carmen doesn't have a liquor licence in his restaurant. That's why Bill doesn't eat there very often. Mr. Carmen asked him why he didn't eat there more often. What did Bill say?
If you had a liquor licence I would eat here more often. or
I would eat here more often if you had a liquor licence.
2. Because he doesn't have a liquor licence, Mr. Carmen doesn't do as much business as he would like to. His son asked him why he wanted a licence. What did he say?
3. George doesn't have time to shovel the snow or mow the lawn. His wife asked him why he didn't want to buy a house. What did he say?
4. Bill goes to bed very late. That's why he never feels well. He often complains about not feeling well. What do you say to him?

LESSON 30

5. Aldo can't dance. That's why he doesn't enjoy himself very much at weddings. His brother thinks that he should learn how to dance. What does he say to Aldo?
6. Gino doesn't know how to swim. That's why his cousin won't let him take his canoe. What does his cousin say when Gino asks for it?

EXERCISE — "wouldn't . . . if"

1. George doesn't like to wear his glasses. That's why he gets headaches when he reads. What does his mother say when he complains?
If you wore your glasses, you wouldn't get headaches. or
You wouldn't get headaches if you wore your glasses.
2. George gets up late in the morning. That's why he always has to rush to work. What does his boss say when he runs in short of breath?
3. George doesn't take vitamin pills. His mother thinks that's why he catches so many colds. What does she say every morning at breakfast?
4. George is very tense. His girlfriend thinks that's because he drinks so much coffee. What does she say when he orders a double espresso?
5. George eats chocolate bars all the time. That's why he gets so many cavities. What does his dentist tell him every six months?

KEEP SMILING

Lady Astor was arguing with the famous writer George Bernard Shaw.
"If you were my husband," she shouted,
"I would give you poison."
"And if I were your husband," he replied,
"I would take it."

EXPLANATION

In careful speech we use "were" for all persons:

If I **were** your husband . . .

If he **were** Prime Minister . . .

However, we often use "was" instead:

If I **was** your husband . . .

If he **was** Prime Minister . . .

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE

Circle the statements which are true:

1. If Johnny had a million dollars he would sit back and watch everyone else work.
 - a. Johnny has a million dollars.
 - ☒ b. Johnny doesn't have a million dollars.
 - c. Johnny sits back and watches everyone else work every day.
2. Mary wouldn't cough all day if she didn't smoke so much.
 - a. Mary coughs all day.
 - b. Mary doesn't smoke.
 - c. Mary smokes.

3. If he didn't need the money, Bill wouldn't work overtime.
 - a. Bill doesn't need the money.
 - b. Bill needs the money.
 - c. Bill doesn't work overtime.
4. They wouldn't vote for that politician if they didn't think he was an honest man.
 - a. They think he is an honest man.
 - b. They vote for him.
 - c. They don't vote for him.
5. She wouldn't have to spend so much money on repairs if she didn't drive so poorly.
 - a. She has to spend a lot on repairs.
 - b. She drives well.
 - c. She doesn't drive well.
6. If I couldn't drink wine with my meals I would be very unhappy.
 - a. I like to drink wine with my meals.
 - b. I can't drink wine.
 - c. I'm unhappy when I drink wine.
7. If this restaurant didn't have a liquor licence I wouldn't eat here as often as I do.
 - a. This restaurant has a liquor licence.
 - b. This restaurant doesn't have a licence.
 - c. I don't eat here often.
8. If Bill got up earlier he wouldn't have to rush to work.
 - a. Bill gets up early enough.
 - b. Bill doesn't get up early enough.
 - c. Bill doesn't have to rush to work.
9. If Bill were more honest I would lend him the money.
 - a. Bill is very honest.
 - b. He isn't very honest.
 - c. I'm going to lend him the money.
 - d. I'm not going to lend him the money.
10. If Bill couldn't swim well I wouldn't let him go water-skiing.
 - a. I don't let him go water-skiing.
 - b. Bill goes water-skiing.
 - c. Bill can't swim very well.

READING — Legal Aid in Ontario: Questions People Ask

1. What would I do if I needed a lawyer but couldn't afford to pay his fees?
 You could apply for legal assistance. Under the Ontario Legal Aid plan every resident in Ontario may apply for legal assistance.
2. Where would I go to apply?
 You could go to the Legal Aid office in your community. The telephone number is listed in the directory under Legal Aid. At the Legal Aid office you would fill out an application form and be given an interview.
 It is also possible to make application for Legal Aid through any lawyer in the province.

LESSON 30

3. Would the government pay all the legal fees?

That would depend on your financial position. The Legal Aid office would investigate your income, expenses and capital assets (home, car, etc.). Sometimes they pay all or only part of the lawyer's bill. Sometimes they decide the applicant can afford to pay the entire bill himself.

4. Would the Legal Aid office give me a lawyer?

No, they do not provide lawyers. If you qualified for legal aid, they would give you a Legal Aid Certificate. You would take this certificate to any lawyer you wanted, provided he were registered with legal aid. Most lawyers in the province are registered.

No one, except you and your lawyer, would know that you had received legal aid.

5. What would I do if I were already under arrest and didn't have a lawyer?

Ask to speak to the lawyer that is called the duty counsel. There are duty counsels at most Family, Juvenile and Provincial Courts. The duty counsel will tell you what your legal rights are and help you apply for an adjournment or for bail.

He also has the necessary application forms for legal aid.

The pamphlet entitled *Your Rights Under The Ontario Legal Aid Plan* is available in English, French, Italian, German, Polish, Finnish, Ukrainian, Slovak from the Legal Aid office in your city.

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE

Are the following statements true or false? Circle the correct answer:

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Anyone who lives in Ontario can apply for legal aid. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> True | False |
| 2. You have to go down to the Legal Aid office to apply. There is no other way. | True | False |
| 3. Legal Aid will always pay all of your lawyer's fee. | True | False |
| 4. You are free to choose any lawyer you want. | True | False |
| 5. You are free to choose any lawyer you want, provided he is registered with Legal Aid. | True | False |
| 6. Only you and your lawyer will know that you have received legal aid. | True | False |
| 7. If you are already under arrest, you can't apply for legal aid. | True | False |

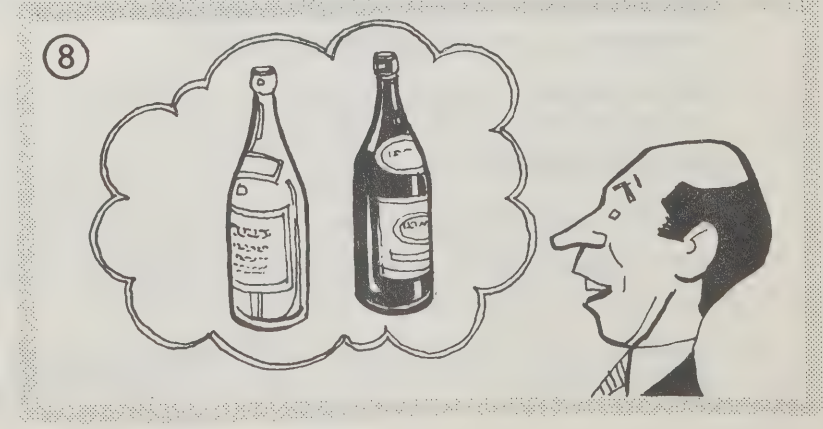
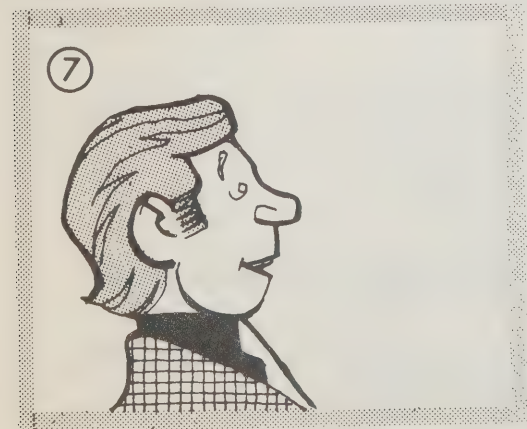
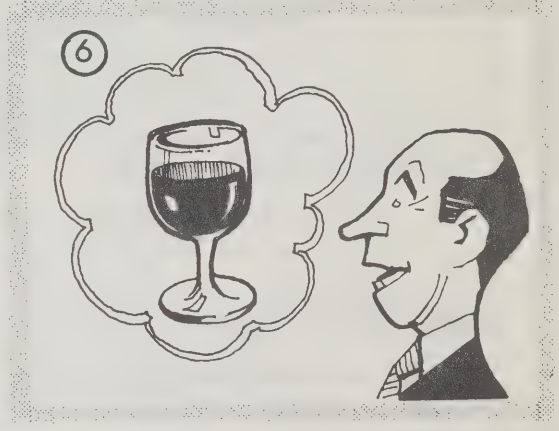
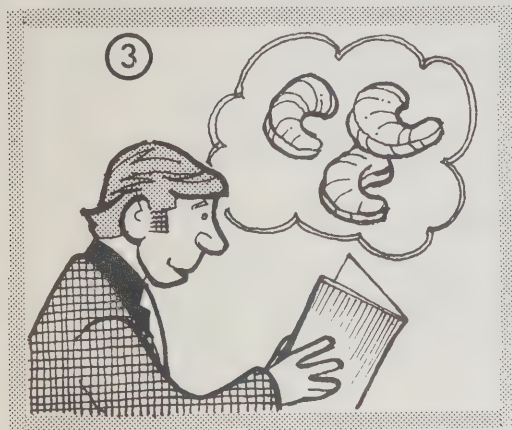
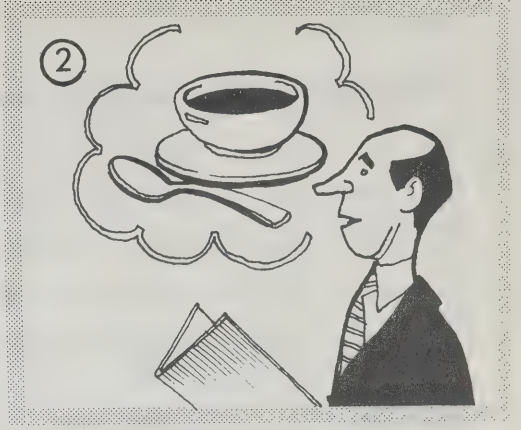
EXPLANATION

In speech we often use "as long as" or "so long as" instead of "provided that".

You can go to any lawyer as long as he's registered.

In the early days of automobiles Henry Ford said, "You can have any colour Ford you like as long as it's black."

Lesson 31



Lesson 31

wish

INTRODUCTION — Garlic Shrimps

- ① **Joe:** What are you having?
- ② **Jack:** Well, to start with, some soup.
- ③ **Joe:** Say, these garlic shrimps look good.
- ④ **Jack:** They are. Why don't you try some?
- ⑤ **Joe:** I wish I could, but I have an important meeting this afternoon. I'll have some plain shrimps instead.
- ⑥ **Jack:** Let's have some wine. It's on me today.
- ⑦ **Joe:** Fine.
- ⑧ **Jack:** Would you rather have a white wine or a red wine?

EXPLANATION

The verb that follows "wish" is in a "past tense" form:

I wish that I **had** a million dollars.

"That" is often omitted:

I wish I **had** a million dollars.

The "past tense" form after "wish" indicates unreality.

I wish I **had** a million dollars (but I don't have it).

I wish I **could** try garlic shrimps (but I can't).

I wish I **didn't** have to get up early tomorrow (but I have to).

In careful speech we use "weren't" after "wish" for all persons.

(See Explanation, page 100).

I wish he/I **weren't** so tired.

EXERCISE — "wish"

1. John would like to order an expensive wine but he doesn't have enough money on him. What does he wish?
He wishes he could order an expensive wine. or
He wishes he had enough money on him.
2. Joe doesn't have a car. He doesn't like walking, taking the bus, or taking the streetcar. What does he wish?
He wishes he had a car.
3. Bill likes dill pickles but he has an ulcer. What does he wish?
4. Bill lives next door to a Spanish girl. He would like to talk to her but he can't speak Spanish and she can't speak English. What does Bill wish?
5. Armando eats in the restaurant. He likes to eat at home but he doesn't know how to cook and his girlfriend doesn't know how to cook either. What does he wish?

LESSON 31

6. Anna likes to sleep in late in the morning but she has to get up early and go to work. What does she wish?
7. Mary's sister likes spaghetti but she is on a diet. What does she wish?
8. Rosa likes to eat a lot but she is in a hurry today. What does she wish?

EXPLANATION

"Wish" is often followed by "would" or "wouldn't".

1. The man upstairs is making a lot of noise. I wish he **wouldn't** make noise (but he will, he wants to).
2. I wish he **would** stop (but I think he won't, i.e., he doesn't want to, or he doesn't intend to).
3. The walls in this room are dirty. I wish the landlord **would** paint them (but I think he won't).

EXERCISE — "wish" + "would"

Andrew lives in an old dilapidated house. It needs a lot of repairs. The paint in the kitchen is peeling; the roof is leaking; the plumbing doesn't work and a new furnace is needed. Some of the electrical outlets don't work either. Andrew is paying a high rent and he is not a handyman. What are all the things that Andrew wishes the landlord would do?

READING — Three Wishes

1.

"Why do we always wish for things we don't have?"

"Well, what else is there to wish for?"

2.

Oscar Wilde was a famous wit and writer. One day he was at a party with another writer. This writer often stole ideas and material from other writers. At one point in the evening, Oscar Wilde made a very funny joke.

"That was very funny," said the other writer. "I wish that were my joke."

Oscar Wilde answered: "Don't worry, one day it will be."

3.

A famous singer was sitting in a restaurant near the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. This singer had a beautiful voice but was very, very overweight. Her friends wished she wouldn't eat so much.

In front of her was an enormous steak. Just as she was going to sink her teeth into it, the door opened. In came the great tenor Caruso. He walked up to her table.

"Stena," he said, "you're not going to eat that big steak alone, are you?"

"No, no," said the singer, "no, not alone; with potatoes."

MENU**SANDWICHES****Plain or Toasted**

Canadian Cheese, plain .....	.45
Fried Egg .....	.45
Fried Ham .....	.60
Western .....	.70
Egg Salad .....	.50
Fried Bacon .....	.60
Salmon .....	.75
Tomato & Lettuce .....	.45
Grilled Cheese .....	.45
Minced Ham & Relish .....	.60
Cold Beef .....	.70
Corned Beef on Rye .....	.70
Salami on Rye .....	.60
Sliced Chicken (all white meat) .....	.80
Tuna Salad .....	.60
Peanut Butter .....	.50

3 DECKERS

California Special, Ham, Tomato & Cheese	1.30
Club House, Chicken, Bacon, Tomato & Mayonnaise	1.50

PLATE COMBINATIONS**Served with French Fried Potatoes,
Toast or Bread or Roll & Butter**

Grilled Top Cut Sirloin Steak, with Fried Onions	2.10
Grilled Round Cured Ham Steak, Hawaiian Pineapple Ring	2.10
Pork Sausages	1.50
2 Pork Chops	2.10
Breaded Milk-fed Veal Cutlet with Tomato Sauce	1.70
Grilled Beef Liver with Bacon	1.40
Pan-fried Mushroom Caps on Toast with Bacon	1.50

REAL ITALIAN SPAGHETTI

Spaghetti with Meat Sauce	1.35
Spaghetti with Meat Balls	1.55
Spaghetti with Mushrooms	1.55

SIDE ORDERS

Hot Crispy French Fried Potatoes .....	.35
Dill Pickles .....	.30
Cole Slaw .....	.30
Chef Salad .....	.40

SALADS**Served with Bread & Butter or Roll**

Tuna & Diced Celery with Potato Salad, Garden Greens	1.25
Red Sockeye Salmon Salad with Potato Salad Garnish	1.40
Chicken Salad Deluxe	1.40
Cold Ham, Potato Salad	1.30

EGGS & OMELETTES**Served with French Fried Potatoes
Toast or Bread or Roll & Butter**

Grilled Ham or Bacon & 2 Eggs	1.10
Grilled Sausages & 2 Eggs .....	.95
2 Eggs, any style .....	.75
Ham, Cheese, Tomato or Western Omelette	1.30

WHEAT CAKES

Wheat Cakes, Syrup & Butter .....	.80
with Ham or Bacon	1.05

SUNDAES

Banana Split .....	.70
Fresh Fruit Sundae .....	.65
Strawberry Sundae .....	.65
Butterscotch Sundae .....	.55
Chocolate Sundae .....	.55
Plain Ice Cream .....	.25

SODAS 50¢

Strawberry — Chocolate — Vanilla	
Coca-Cola — Orange	

MILK SHAKES

Milk Shakes .....	.45	to go .55
Malted Milk Shakes .....	.55	to go .60

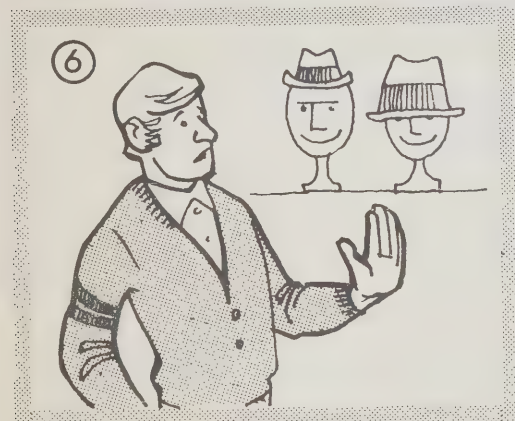
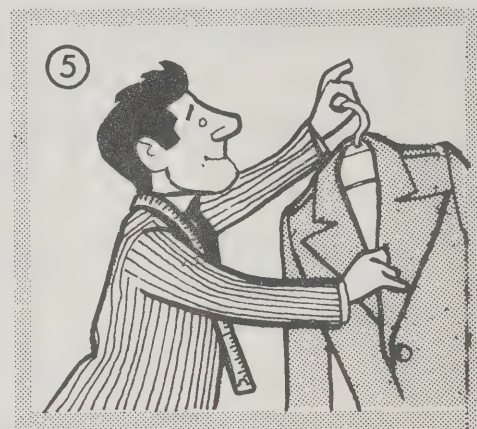
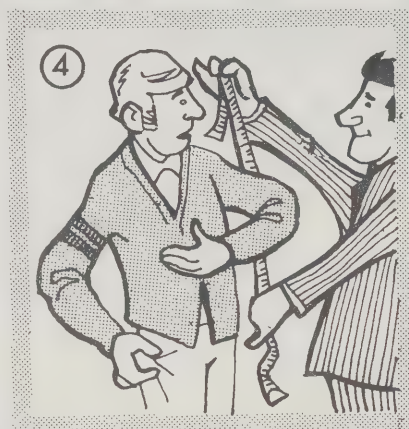
BEVERAGES

Tea, Coffee or Milk .....	.15
Hot Chocolate .....	.20
with Milk .....	.30
Soft Drinks .....	.15 large .30
Fresh Lemonade .....	.35

DESSERTS

Fruit Salad .....	.25, .40
Pies, per cut .....	.35
with Ice Cream .....	.50
Jello, Whipped Cream .....	.30
Rice Pudding .....	.30

Lesson 32



Lesson 32

The relative pronoun as subject

INTRODUCTION – Buying A Suit

- ① **Peter:** I'd like to look at your suits.
- ② I want something that doesn't wrinkle easily.
- ③ **Salesman:** What size do you usually wear?
- ④ **Peter:** I take a 34 trouser and a 40 jacket.
- ⑤ **Salesman:** Here's one (that) we just got in today.
- ⑥ **Peter:** No, that one's a little too plain. Do you have anything in a check or a stripe?
- ⑦ **Salesman:** Here's a nice check in a two-button model.
- ⑧ **Peter:** This looks good, but don't the sleeves need to be shortened?
- ⑨ **Salesman:** Yes, they would look better if they were shortened half an inch.

EXPLANATION

The following question:

What kind of suit do you want?

can be answered with an adjective:

I want a **wool** suit.

or an adjective clause:

I want a suit **that doesn't wrinkle easily**.

Adjective clauses are sometimes called relative clauses.

The relative pronoun "that" refers to a person or thing:

I would like to see **the salesman that** speaks Italian.

I want **a suit that** doesn't wrinkle easily.

The relative pronoun "who" refers only to a person:

I would like to see **the salesman who** speaks Italian.

Common Error: I want a suit ~~that~~ ~~what~~ doesn't wrinkle.

In sentence 2, below, the subject is "it".

In sentence 3, "it" is replaced by "that" as the subject.

1. I want a suit.

2. **It** doesn't wrinkle easily.

3. I want a suit

that doesn't wrinkle easily.

Common Error: I want a suit ~~that~~ ~~it~~ doesn't wrinkle easily.

Another relative pronoun used in writing is "which". It refers only to things, not people.

If the doctor does not belong to the Ontario Health Insurance Plan, there will be a sign **which says so** in his office.

TRANSFORMATION EXERCISE — Relative pronouns, “who” and “that”

1. I bought a suit. It doesn't wrinkle easily.
I bought a suit that doesn't wrinkle easily.
2. I bought some shirts. They don't need to be ironed.
I bought some shirts that don't need to be ironed.
3. I bought some material. It can be washed by hand.
4. I bought a dress. It doesn't need to be ironed.
5. I found a dentist. He can give me an appointment right away.
6. I met a girl. She knew my brother in Greece.
7. There is a student in our class. She speaks nine languages.
8. I have a rug. It can be washed in the machine.
9. I bought a shirt. It doesn't need to be ironed.
10. I bought a sweater. It needs to be washed by hand.

The relative pronoun goes beside the word it modifies.

Which salesman was helping you?

The salesman who speaks Italian was helping me.

EXERCISE — “The one who ...”

Add some information about each person in the following sentences:

1. Two brothers were in business. One owned a butcher shop. One owned a grocery store.
The one who owned a butcher shop was a vegetarian.
The one who owned a grocery store hated vegetables.
2. Two brothers were in business. One was a barber. One was a dentist.
3. Two sisters were in business. One had a hat store. One had a shoe store.
4. Two women were walking in the cold. One was wearing a fur coat. One was not wearing a coat.
5. Two men ate lunch in the restaurant together every day. One had salads every day. One had spaghetti every day.
6. Two men lived in a house. One lived in the attic. One lived in the basement.

“What's Wrong?” EXERCISE

Which of the following sentences are incorrect? Make corrections.

1. A man fell out of a boat that was fishing.
2. People shouldn't eat pickles that have ulcers.
3. The woman was hit by a bicycle that was wearing a bikini.
4. A man jumped out of a boat that was sinking.
5. The man stepped off the streetcar that was wearing a toupee.
6. The man walked into the street lamp that wasn't wearing glasses.
7. The woman had a tall drink that was newly-divorced.
8. The woman gave the dog to a neighbour that had bitten her.

Can you make up some more incorrect sentences like the ones above?

READING — Trying to Buy Clothing for Someone Else

Customer: I want a pair of jeans.
 Salesman: What size do you wear?
 Customer: They're not for me. I want to send them to my brother.
 Salesman: How tall is he?
 Customer: About six feet.
 Salesman: That should be a 33-inch leg. How big is he around the waist?
 Customer: He left this belt here when he came to visit me two years ago. You can measure it.
 Salesman: Do you know if he's gained any weight?
 Customer: Well, he did get married a few months ago.
 Salesman: Let's give him a couple of extra inches. Jeans usually shrink a bit anyway.

* * *

A woman came in to buy a suit for her husband. "He wears a size 40," she said.

Two days later she came back with the suit and her husband.

"This suit couldn't be a size 40. It's much too small for my husband," she complained.

"That's because you were going by his waist measurement. But you see, suits go by the chest measurement. He needs a size 46," said the salesman, drawing a tape measure around the husband's chest.

* * *

A woman came in to buy a suit for her husband. "What size does he wear?" asked the salesman.

"I really couldn't tell you," she said.

"Well, is he bigger or smaller than I am?" asked the salesman, who had the ideal build for suits himself.

"I'd say he was just your size," she replied.

Two days later her husband came in with the suit. He was at least three inches shorter and 20 pounds heavier than the salesman.

"Just wishful thinking," the husband laughed as he returned the suit.

* * *

A woman came in to buy her husband a hat for his birthday.

"I don't know what size he wears," she said. "But I tried on one of his hats yesterday and it fit me perfectly, so anything that fits me will fit him."

Two days later she came back with the hat and her husband.

"It was too small," she said apologetically. "What happened was that when I tried on his hat at home I was wearing my hair piled up on top of my head, and when I tried on this hat in the store I was wearing my hair down."

Lesson 33

The relative pronoun as object

EXPLANATION

In sentence 2 below, "it" is the object of the verb "got".

In sentence 3 "it" is replaced by "that" as the object of the verb.

1. Here's a suit.
2. We just got it in today.
3. Here's a suit **that** ~~we~~ just got in today.

Common Error: Here's a suit we just got ~~it~~ in today.

In sentence 2 below, "it" is the object of the preposition "in".

In sentence 3 "it" is replaced by "that" as the object of the preposition.

1. That's the house.
2. I lived in it for 10 years.
3. That's the house **that** ~~I~~ lived in for 10 years.

When the relative pronoun is an object it can be omitted.

Here's a suit we just got in today.

That's the house I lived in for 10 years.

In writing we sometimes put the preposition in front of the relative pronoun.

That's the house **in which** I lived for 10 years.

That's the man **to whom** the president spoke.

TRANSFORMATION EXERCISE — Relative pronoun as object

1. A hammer is a tool. You use it to insert and remove nails.
A hammer is a tool (that) you use to insert and remove nails.
2. A saw is a tool. You use it to cut wood or metal.
A saw is a tool (that) you use to cut wood or metal.
3. A corkscrew is a gadget. You use it to remove corks from wine bottles.
4. A thermometer is an instrument. You use it to measure body temperature.
5. A thermostat is an instrument. You use it to measure room temperature.
6. A chisel is a tool. You use it to shape wood or metal.
7. An axe is a tool. You use it to chop wood.
8. Scissors are an instrument. You use them to cut.

EXERCISE — Relative clause modifying the subject of the sentence

Peter had a very frustrating day yesterday.

1. He fried some eggs for breakfast.
The eggs (that) he fried tasted like leather.
2. He put on a suit.
The suit (that) he put on was dirty.

3. He put on some socks.
4. He made some coffee.
5. He got on the bus.
6. He telephoned some people at work.
7. He ate lunch in a restaurant.
8. After work he bought some shoes.
9. He looked at an apartment.
10. Then he went to a movie.
11. After the movie he went to visit a friend.

VOCABULARY EXERCISE — Relative pronoun as subject or object

Complete sentences 3 to 12.

1. A no-iron sheet is a sheet **that doesn't need to be ironed.** or
(that) you don't need to iron.
2. Hand-washable material is material **that can be washed by hand.** or
(that) you can wash by hand.
3. Countless bargains . . .
4. Wash and wear shirts . . .
5. Sugarless gum . . .
6. Salt-free salmon . . .
7. Duty-free cigarettes . . .
8. Waterproof boots . . .
9. A rainproof hat . . .
10. Colourfast material . . .
11. Permanent-press trousers . . .
12. A once-a-year sale . . .

READING — Selling a Suit

A salesman in a clothing store was having trouble trying to sell a suit to his customer. The customer tried on one suit after another, but nothing satisfied him. No matter what the salesman brought out, there was something about it that wasn't quite right. Either the colour was wrong, or the fit wasn't good, or the material itched.

Finally the exhausted salesman said he had to make a phone call and asked another salesman to take over. Surprisingly, this second salesman managed to sell the customer the first suit he tried on.

When the customer left, the second salesman said to the first: "Did you see that? He bought the first suit I showed him."

"Sure," said the first salesman. "But who made him dizzy?"

DEFINITIONS AND MAXIMS

An educated man is someone who can give directions without taking his hands out of his pockets.

Love is a disease that begins with a fever and ends with a yawn.

Man is an animal that cooks his food.

Man is the only animal that plays poker.

A husband is someone you can't live with and you can't live without.

A woman is someone that it's easier to die for than to live with.

People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.

He who laughs last laughs best.

Lesson 34

Relative pronoun "whose"

EXPLANATION — "whose"

In sentence 2 "whose wife" is subject of the verb "speaks".

1. That's the man. **His wife** speaks 17 languages.
2. That's the man **whose wife** speaks 17 languages.

In sentence 4 "whose wife" is object of the verb "met".

3. That's the man. I met **his wife** in Spain.
4. That's the man **whose wife** I met in Spain.

EXERCISE — Relative pronoun "whose"

Alec went to a party. He drank too much and he didn't know what he was doing.

1. Alec: I think I'm holding someone else's drink.

Hostess: That's the man whose drink you're holding.

2. Alec: I think I'm eating someone else's cake.

Hostess: That's the man whose cake you're eating.

3. I think I'm smoking someone else's cigarettes.
4. I think I'm wearing someone else's jacket.
5. I think I'm dancing with someone else's wife.
6. I think I'm reading someone else's newspaper.
7. I think I'm using someone else's reading glasses.
8. I think I'm wearing someone else's sweater.

Then Alec got dressed to go home. He said:

9. I think I'm wearing someone else's coat.
10. I think I put on someone else's boots.
11. I think I took someone else's umbrella.

Don't confuse "whose" and "who's".

- | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. There's the man whose drink you're holding. | = | You're holding that man's drink. |
| 2. There's the man who's holding your drink. | = | That man is holding your drink. |

REVIEW EXERCISE — Relative pronouns as subject and object — Relative pronoun "whose"

The day after the party, Alec took the hostess out for lunch. The hostess knows everybody.

1. Hostess: See that man. His wife speaks 17 languages.

Alec: **So that's the man whose wife speaks 17 languages! You've told me about him.**

LESSON 34

2. Hostess: See that man. He owns this restaurant.

Alec: **So that's the man who owns this restaurant. You've told me about him.**

3. Hostess: See that man. The FBI is looking for him.

Alec: **So that's the man the FBI is looking for. You've told me about him.**

4. See that man. His dog eats six pounds of filet mignon every day.
5. See that man. I almost married him.
6. See that man. I almost married his brother.
7. See that man. He owes me \$1,000.
8. See that man. He has a villa in France.
9. See that man. I'm teaching him how to swim.
10. See that man. He's teaching me how to ski.
11. See that man. His grandmother won a beauty contest.
12. See that man. I sometimes work for him.
13. See that man. I worked for him eight years before I got married.
14. See that man. He knows everything about everybody.

READING — What it Means to Be Canadian

Adapted from an article by Gary Lautens in the Toronto Star, December 9, 1971.

The Identity Crisis or What it Means to be C-C-Canadian

In these days of growing nationalism, more and more people are interested in preserving their Canadian identity.

But what is a Canadian?

Perhaps I can help.

A Canadian is a person who feels a burning sensation in his breast whenever he sees the Maple Leaf flag blowing in the December wind, the burning sensation being bronchitis.

A Canadian is a person who enjoys winter sports like hockey, especially on television.

A Canadian takes off his ear muffs when a lady enters the room.

A Canadian is a person who drives to a meeting of the Committee for an Independent Canada in his Datsun.

Cars that won't

A Canadian owns a nose that runs and a car that doesn't.

A Canadian is a person whose wife gets cold feet after she says: "I do."

A Canadian considers a chest rub medicinal, not sexual.

A Canadian will travel 100 miles on icy roads to find an icy mountain he can ski down.

Vitamins

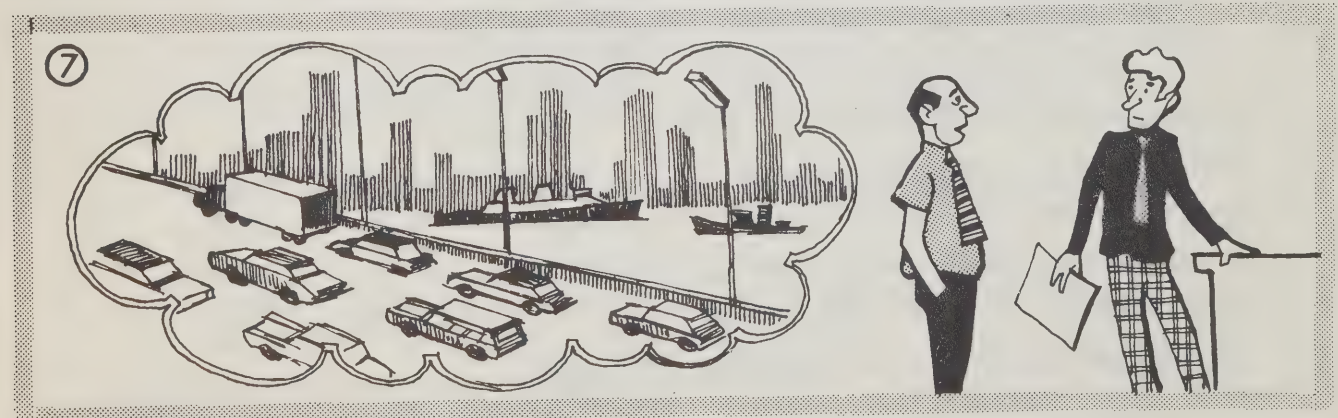
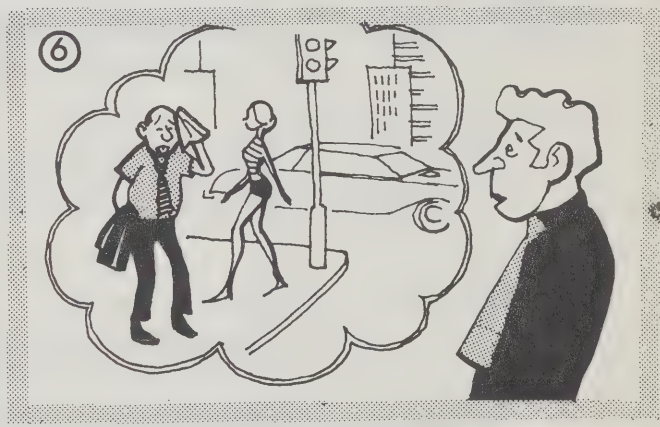
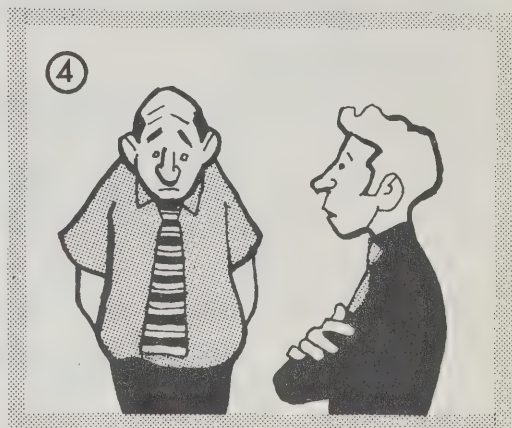
A Canadian is a person whose son plays on a hockey team that practises every Saturday morning in a drafty rink at 6 a.m.

A Canadian drives a car with a defroster that only works on the passenger's side.

A Canadian says (through chattering teeth) it must be boring to live in a place like Florida where the temperature is always 75 degrees.

A Canadian is a person who takes vitamins so he'll be strong enough to go to the drugstore to pick up the prescription for his cold.

Lesson 35



Lesson 35

might/may
“might” vs. “would” in the conditional

INTRODUCTION – Vacation Plans

- ① **George:** Where are you going for your holidays this summer?
- ② **Bill:** I'm not sure yet. I may rent a cottage for a couple of weeks. How about you?
- ③ **George:** I was going to fly to Hawaii for two weeks but that's off now.
- ④ **Bill:** How come?
- ⑤ **George:** I had to get a new motor for my car and now I don't have the money for the trip.
- ⑥ **Bill:** Are you going to stay in the city?
- ⑦ **George:** I might, or I might drive down to see some friends in New York.

EXPLANATION

The modal “may” has two uses. It can show **permission**:

When you have lived in Canada for five years you may apply for citizenship.

“May” can also show **uncertainty** or conjecture:

I may rent a cottage.

= Maybe I'll rent a cottage. I am considering this.

We also use “might” to show **uncertainty**:

I might rent a cottage.

“May not” has two uses. It can show **prohibition**:

You may not apply for citizenship until you have lived in Canada for five years.

It can show **uncertainty**:

I may not/might not rent a cottage this summer.

= Maybe I won't rent a cottage this summer (although I have rented one in the past).

Common Errors: I may ~~be~~ rent a cottage.

I may ~~to~~ rent a cottage.

The question form, for example, “might you” is **not** used. Instead we often say:

Do you think you might rent a cottage this summer?

In reported speech “may” changes to “might”.

Direct Speech: I may rent a cottage.

Reported Speech: He said that he might rent a cottage.

“Might” does not change.

Direct Speech: I might stay in the city.

Reported Speech: He said that he might stay in the city.

EXERCISE — “might”

Peter has trouble making decisions. He's never sure of what he's going to do. He met an old friend on the street yesterday. The friend asked him a lot of questions. He answered them all the same way: "I'm not sure."

1. "What are you going to do tonight?" the friend said. What were Peter's words? Answer in direct speech.

I'm not sure. I might go to a movie.

What did Peter say? Answer in reported speech.

He said he might go to a movie.

2. "When are you taking your vacation?" the friend said. What were Peter's words?

I'm not sure. I might take it in August.

What did Peter say?

He said he might take a vacation in August.

3. "When are you going to get married?" the friend said. What were Peter's words?

What did Peter say?

4. "How long are you going to stay in Canada?" the friend said. What were Peter's words?

What did Peter say?

5. "What are you going to get your girlfriend for her birthday next week?" the friend said. What were Peter's words?

What did Peter say?

6. "Last time I saw you, you said you were going to get a camera. What kind of camera are you going to get?" What were Peter's words?

What did Peter say?

7. "What course are you going to take at night school?" the friend said. What were Peter's words?

What did Peter say?

8. "When are you going to introduce your girlfriend to your mother?" the friend said. What were Peter's words?

What did Peter say?

READING — Chris Lively

Chris Lively is 85 years old. Yesterday he was interviewed on a radio show. This is what he said about the way he lives:

"I get up at 6:30 and walk a mile and a half to my job. I work on the fifth floor but I walk up the steps. I'm in such good shape I don't have to take the elevator. I work until 5; sometimes I even work overtime. When I get home, I read the newspaper for a while. I don't have to wear glasses, you know. Then I make dinner for myself or I go out for dinner with a friend. Once or twice a week I go dancing."

"That's wonderful" said the interviewer. "Chris, it's been a pleasure having you on the show. Will you come back in 10 years?"

Chris said, "I'd love to. Of course, things might be very different then. For instance, I might not be able to get up as early, and I might not be able to walk to work."

1. What are some other things he might not be able to do?
2. What are some things he might have to do?

Lesson 36

might have done
might not have done

EXPLANATION

“might have” expresses **uncertainty** regarding a past event.

John is not at school today.

He **might have gone** to work. = Maybe he went to work.

I saw Harry on the bus this morning. He didn't say “Hello”.

He **might not have seen** me. = Maybe he didn't see me.

Questions:

Did he go?

Didn't he go?

Short Answers:

He **might** have.

He **might not** have.

The auxiliary “have” receives weak stress.

He **might** have **góne**.

He **might not** have **góne**.

The vowel in “have” is weakened and sometimes the “h” is dropped. /maytəv/

EXERCISE — Pronunciation of “might have” — Review of past participles

- Where did John go?
I don't know. He might have gone home.
- Who did Henry sell his piano to?
I don't know. He might have sold it to Jean.
- Where did George go for his holidays?
- Who did Peter invite to the party?
- Where did Rosa buy her coat?
- Where did Allan buy his dictionary?
- Which bus did George take?
- How did Maria come to school today?
- Where did Armando get his suntan?
- What did Anna bring from Paris?

READING — Harry's Wallet

It's time for lunch. Harry is upset. He's looking for his wallet and he can't find it. At night he usually takes it out of his jacket and leaves it on his dresser. Sometimes he takes it out on the bus when he doesn't have any car tickets in his pocket. There are some strange-looking people on the bus. Harry thinks they look like pickpockets and he worries. When it's crowded he tries to keep his arm covering his wallet pocket. Sometimes he takes his wallet out to pay for his coffee during coffee break in the restaurant, but sometimes somebody else pays for it.

What might have happened to his wallet?

He might have left it on the dresser.

What else might have happened to it?

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Those are strange-looking people.
They look strange. | 3. That's an odd-looking car.
4. That's a tired-looking man.
5. That's a worried-looking man.
6. That's a familiar-looking girl. |
| 2. That's an unusual-looking house.
It looks unusual. | |

SUMMARY OF MODALS AND RELATED EXPRESSIONS (to Lesson 35)

Necessity, Obligation:	You have to have a social insurance number. (Lesson 3) You must have a social insurance number. (Lesson 5)
Lack of Obligation:	You don't have to carry your S.I.N. card with you, but it's a good idea. (Lesson 4)
Prohibition:	You must not apply for two social insurance numbers. (Lesson 5) You may not apply for two social insurance numbers. You can't have two social insurance numbers.
Asking for Directions:	Which bus should I take? (Lesson 7)
Giving Directions:	Take the Bay bus.
Giving Advice:	You should continue school. (Lesson 6)
Suggestion:	Why don't you speak to my brother? (Lesson 6)
Inability in the Past:	I couldn't sleep last night. (Lesson 8)
Lack of Permission in the Past:	I couldn't leave work early. My boss said "No". (Lesson 8)
Promise:	I'll mail the health insurance forms as soon as I get dressed. (Lesson 15)
Offers:	I'll lend you some money. (Book 1) Would you like some coffee? (Book 1) Would you like me to babysit for you? (Lesson 15) I could/can give you a 2:30 appointment. (Lesson 23)
Invitation:	Would you like to see a movie? (Book 1)
Requests:	Would/Will you please drop the other shoe? (Lesson 8) Could/Can you give me a later appointment? (Lesson 23) Do/Would you mind waiting? (Lesson 29)
Request for Permission:	Do you mind if I open the window? (Lesson 29) May I join you? Could/Can I drive you home? (Lesson 29)
Uncertainty, Conjecture:	I might/may rent a cottage. (Lesson 35)
Certainty:	If we capture your city, we will destroy it. (Lesson 18) If I had a million dollars, I would sit back and watch everybody else work. (Lesson 30)

REVIEW EXERCISE — Modals and related expressions

1. Walter's dictionary is not very good.
Advise him to get a better one.

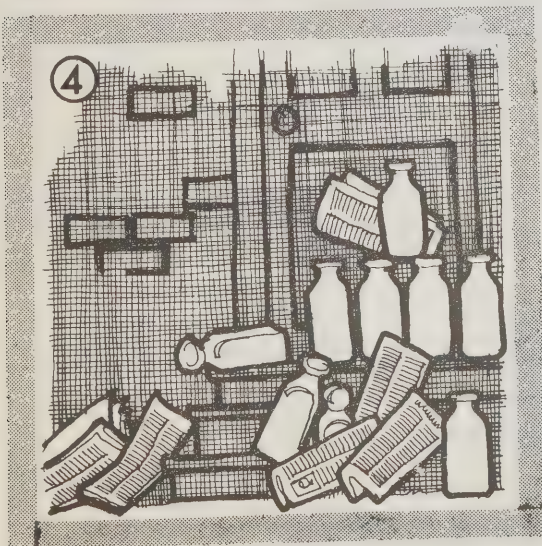
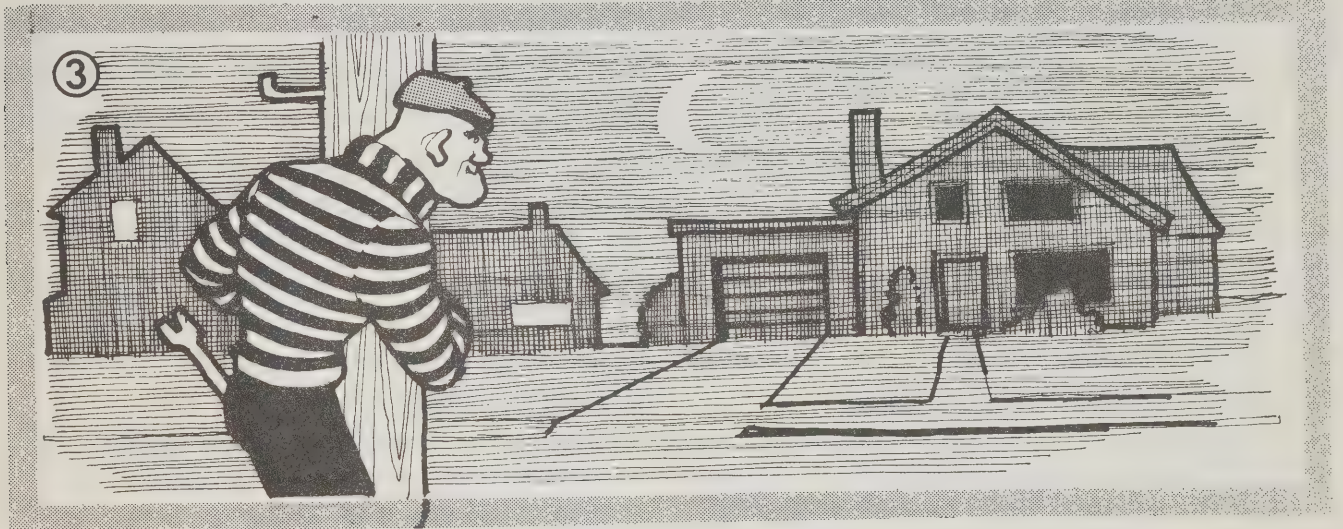
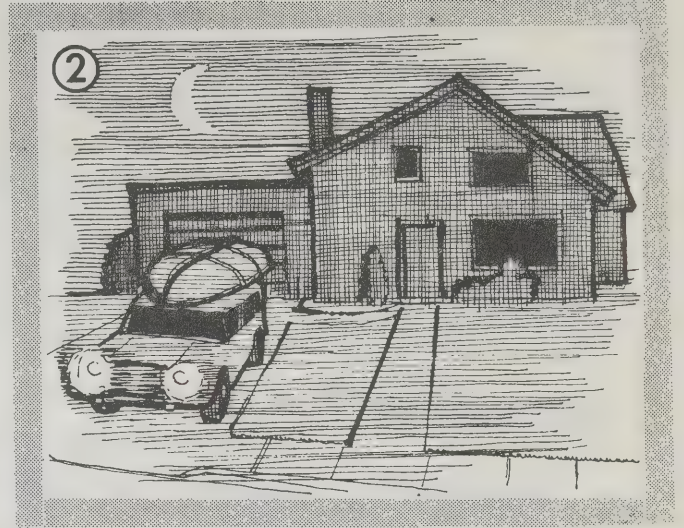
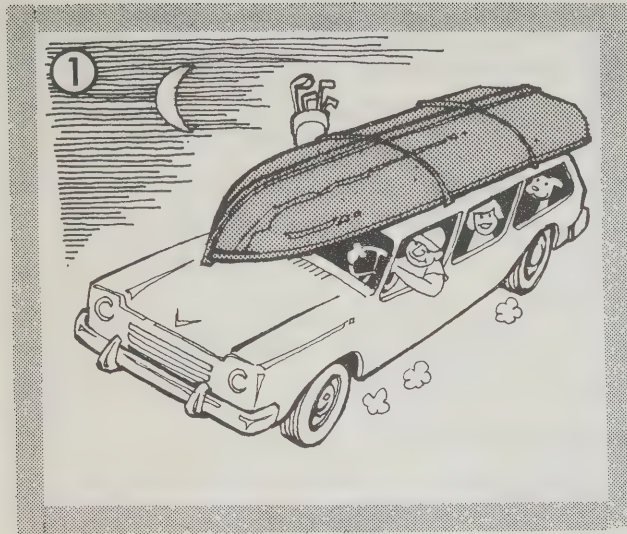
You should get a better one.

Suggest that he get a better one.

Why don't you get a better one?

2. Invite Anna to go for dinner tonight.
3. Promise to telephone her at 5 o'clock.
4. You want to borrow Sylvio's dictionary. Ask him for it.
5. Offer to get Maria some coffee.
6. You are thinking of going to Paris this summer, but you haven't decided for sure. Tell Anna.
7. The window is open and you are very cold. John is sitting next to the window. It is much easier for him to close it than for you. Ask him to close it.
8. You have a doctor's appointment. You want to leave work at 4 o'clock. Ask your boss.
9. Your cousin arrived in Canada yesterday. He wants to know if he has to pay for his English classes. Tell him.
10. You are in a car. You want to smoke but you think it might bother the other people. Ask them for permission to smoke.
11. Henry lives on the same street as you do. You have a car; he doesn't. Offer to pick him up in the morning.
12. Henry asks you what time to be ready. What are his words?
13. Ask Henry to be ready at 8:15.
14. There is a sign on the wall that says No Smoking. Bill is smoking. What do you say to him?
15. You have guests. Offer them some more coffee.
16. Perhaps they want to hear a record. Ask them.
17. You want to open the window but it might bother your guests. Ask them.

Lesson 37



Lesson 37

should have, shouldn't have
"without" followed by the gerund

INTRODUCTION — The Break-in

- ① The Browns went on vacation for two weeks.
- ② They put out all the lights before they left.
- ③ They shouldn't have put out all the lights.
- ④ Newspapers and milk bottles piled up outside the house.
- ⑤ They should have stopped delivery for two weeks.

EXPLANATION

In Lesson 6, we used "should" + the infinitive for advisability.

You should speak to my brother.

For past events, we use "should have" + the past participle.

The Browns **should have stopped** delivery for two weeks.

=

It was advisable to stop delivery but the Browns **didn't stop it**.

They **shouldn't have put out** all the lights.

=

It wasn't a good idea to put out all the lights but the Browns **put them out**.

Questions:

Did they stop delivery?

Did they put out all the lights?

Short Answers:

$\bar{\text{N}}\text{o}$, but they $\text{sh}\bar{\text{o}}\text{ld}$ have.

$\bar{\text{Y}}\text{es}$, but they $\text{sh}\bar{\text{o}}\text{ldn't}$ have.

The auxiliary "have" receives weak stress.

He $\text{sh}\bar{\text{o}}\text{ld}$ have $\text{st}\bar{\text{o}}\text{pp}\bar{\text{e}}\text{d}$ it.

He $\text{sh}\bar{\text{o}}\text{ldn't}$ have $\text{st}\bar{\text{o}}\text{pp}\bar{\text{e}}\text{d}$ it.

The vowel is weakened and the "h" is often dropped. /ʃʊdəv/

EXERCISE — "should have, shouldn't have" — "without"

1. The Browns put out all the lights before they went on vacation.
They shouldn't have put out all the lights.
They should have left some lights on.
2. They didn't stop the newspaper delivery. All the newspapers piled up.
They should have stopped the newspaper delivery.
They shouldn't have left without stopping the newspaper delivery.
3. They didn't stop the milk delivery. All the milk bottles piled up.
4. They left without a spare tire. On the way they had a flat tire.

5. They took cash. They **didn't** take travellers cheques. Some of their cash was stolen.
6. Mr. Brown shouted at his wife while she was driving and she refused to drive anymore.
7. The Browns **didn't** make a hotel reservation. It took them a long time to find a hotel.
8. When they found a hotel and went to the beach, Mr. Brown lay in the sun for an hour. He got a bad sunburn.
9. Mrs. Brown went swimming right after lunch and she got a cramp.
10. Mr. Brown wore short pants in the evening when he went out. His legs were bitten by mosquitoes.

EXPLANATION — “should have” vs. “had to”

In the following sentence we know the Browns **didn't stop** the newspaper delivery:

The Browns **should have stopped** the newspaper delivery.

In the following sentence we know the Browns **took** their dog with them on vacation:

The Browns **had to take** their dog on vacation because there was nowhere to leave him.

EXERCISE — “should have” vs. “had to”

Read the above Explanation. Then circle the correct reply:

1. When Mr. Brown was driving he didn't stop at a stop sign. What did Mrs. Brown say later?
 - ☒ a. You should have stopped at that sign.
 - b. You had to stop at that sign.
2. One day Mr. Brown was late for work because he took Mrs. Brown to the doctor. What did he say to his boss?
 - a. I should have taken my wife to the doctor.
 - b. I had to take my wife to the doctor.
3. One day the boss told Mr. Brown to work overtime. Mr. Brown worked until 8 p.m. What did he say to his wife when he got home?
 - a. I had to work overtime.
 - b. I should have worked overtime.
4. Mrs. Brown was upset because Mr. Brown hadn't phoned to tell her that he would be late. What did she say to her husband?
 - a. You had to phone me.
 - b. You should have phoned me.
5. Finally the Browns sat down to eat. Mrs. Brown hadn't warmed up the dinner. It was cold. What did Mr. Brown say?
 - a. You should have warmed this up.
 - b. You had to warm this up.
6. At 11 o'clock Mr. Brown turned to his 12-year-old son. He said:
 - a. You should have gone to bed an hour ago.
 - b. You had to go to bed an hour ago.
7. His son replied:
 - a. I had to finish my homework.
 - b. I should have finished my homework.

READING — After the Break-in

The first thing Mr. Brown did when he got home from his vacation was call the police to report the break-in. A policeman was there in 15 minutes.

"How did the burglar get in?" he asked.

"He broke in through a window in the back."

"Would you show me the way?"

Mr. Brown led him to a small room off the kitchen. There was glass everywhere.

"Did you move anything?" said the policeman.

"Not a thing. I called you the minute I saw the mess."

"Good. Well, don't touch anything. I'll send up our fingerprint man as soon as possible. Now what do you think was stolen?"

"I looked around after I called you. I had about \$60 in a coffee jar in the kitchen. That was taken."

"Well, I hate to say it now, but you shouldn't have kept that much money around the house. What else was taken?"

"A radio."

"Can you describe it?"

"Yes, it was a General Electric clock radio, AM-FM, in a walnut-coloured plastic case, serial number 401-AGY."

"You've got a good memory," the policeman said.

"I used to work in a radio store."

"Anything else?"

"Yes, my wife's brooch."

"Can you describe it?"

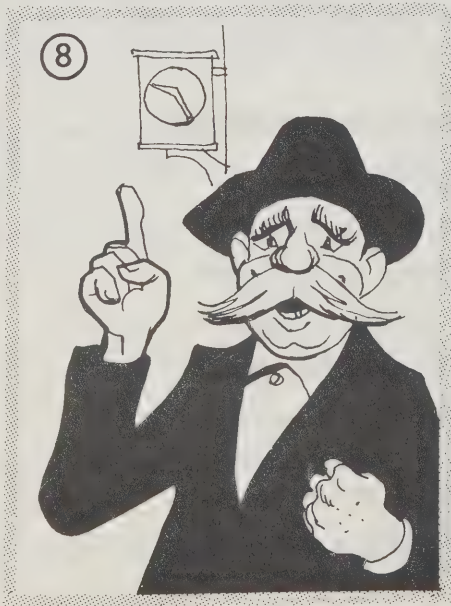
"It was a gold brooch. It was an unusual shape. Here, let me draw it for you," said Mr. Brown, taking the policeman's pen. "And it was about so big," he added, making a circle with his thumb and index finger.

"Do you have any insurance against theft?" the officer asked.

"Yes."

"Good. Well, we'll get back to you as soon as something shows up."

Lesson 38



Lesson 38

The past perfect tense

INTRODUCTION — The Buttered Bread

- ① Morris was a very unlucky man.
- ② One day, while he was eating dinner, a piece of buttered bread fell to the floor.
- ③ When he went to pick it up he couldn't believe his eyes.
- ④ He saw that the bread had fallen buttered side up.
- ⑤ He had never had such good luck before.
- ⑥ He told the wise men of the town what had happened.
- ⑦ They couldn't understand his good luck either.
- ⑧ They thought and thought.
- ⑨ Finally, after (they had been) thinking about it for 20 minutes, one of them came up with the answer.
- ⑩ "Of course," he said. "Why didn't I think of it before? The bread was buttered on the wrong side."

EXPLANATION

We use the present perfect tense or the past tense for an action that happened (or didn't happen) before now.

I **am reading** the story about Morris now.

I **haven't read** this story before. (before now)

I once **read** another story about some wise men.

We use the past perfect tense for an action that happened (or didn't happen) before a past action or past time.

Morris **picked up** the bread. (yesterday)

It **had fallen** buttered side up. (before that)

He **had never had** such good luck before. (before that)

"The Man Who Came Too Late" EXERCISE — Past perfect tense

Unlucky Morris is always late for everything.

1. One day he was invited to a party but by the time he got there he was too late to get a drink.

The guests had already drunk all the liquor.

2. He was too late to get something to eat.

The guests had already eaten all the food.

3. He wanted to talk to somebody but he was too late.

4. One day he went to a concert but by the time he got there the doors were closed and the usher told him to wait. He could hear the music.

5. One day he went to a play but by the time he got there the doors were locked and no one was there.

6. Morris planned a trip to Paris. He left all his packing to the last minute. By the time he got to the airport he was too late.
7. Morris promised to help his friend move his furniture from one apartment to another. By the time he got to his friend's room it was empty and no one was there.
8. Morris made arrangements to get married. He rushed down to the church but he was too late.

EXPLANATION

"d" can be the contracted form of either "would" or "had".

He said he'd go to Paris tomorrow.	=	He said he would go to Paris tomorrow.
He said he'd gone to Paris before.	=	He said he had gone to Paris before.

READING — What Good is the Past Perfect?

Here is a real conversation overhead between Jim, a newcomer to Canada, and his Canadian neighbour, Mrs. Parker. As you will see there is one tense that Jim has not yet learned.

Mrs. Parker: Do you like it here in Canada?

Jim: There are a lot of things I like about Canada and a lot of things I have to get used to.

Mrs. Parker: What about the Canadian people? Do you find them friendly?

Jim: To tell you the truth you're the only Canadian I've met so far. I don't have a job yet so I haven't met many people here.

Mrs. Parker: Do you miss your old friends?

Jim: Yes, one girl especially.

Mrs. Parker: Oh, was it serious?

Jim: Well, it's hard to say. You see she was quite a bit older than me. She was married.

Mrs. Parker: Oh, she was married!

Jim: No, not then, not at that time. I mean — what I mean is — she was married.

Mrs. Parker: Oh, you mean she had been married when you met her.

Jim: That's right. She had been married. By the way, what tense is that?

Lesson 39

The past perfect continuous tense

EXERCISE — The past perfect (continuous) tense

- Review of the present perfect (continuous)
- Review of reported speech

George went to a party yesterday. Below are all the things that he noticed when he came in.

1. When George came in Harry was sleeping behind the couch. George looked for the hostess. Finally he found her.

George: **Do you know that Harry is sleeping behind the couch?**

Hostess: **Yes, I know. He's been sleeping there for two hours.**

Change the above dialogue into reported speech:

**George asked the hostess if she knew that Harry was sleeping behind the couch.
The hostess said she knew — that he had been sleeping there for two hours.**

2. Maria was hiding in the closet. George looked for the hostess again.

George: **Do you know that Maria is hiding in the closet?**

Hostess: **Yes, I know. She's been hiding there all evening (since she arrived).**

Change the above dialogue into reported speech:

**George asked the hostess if she knew that Maria was hiding in the closet.
The hostess said that she knew — that she'd been hiding in the closet all evening.**

3. Steve was reading in the bathtub.
4. Rico was smoking cigars.
5. Alice was crying in the corner.
6. Betty was dropping ashes on the rug.
7. Mary had a headache.
8. George had a stomach-ache.
9. Bill had his shoes on the couch.

READING — Strategy

Some tigers had been attacking an Indian village every night. The villagers decided to ask a famous hunter to help them. This man could shoot very well. Nobody had ever seen him miss his target. His method was to tie a goat to the foot of a tree in the evening, climb another tree and wait for the tigers to come. When the tigers came it was always dark but he could still see their eyes in the dark. He was able to shoot at their eyes and in the morning the tigers would be lying there dead, shot between the eyes.

He followed his usual plan the first night in this village. But in the morning, the goat (which) he had tied to the tree was gone, and there were no dead tigers. The same thing happened the next two nights. He couldn't understand it. The next night he took a large flashlight with him. This time, instead of shooting at the bright eyes, he turned on the flashlight. He was greatly surprised to see six tigers coming forward in pairs, each with one eye closed.

EXERCISE — Complex sentences

Part I — Written — Answer in complete sentences:

1. What animals had been coming every night to attack an Indian village?
2. What did the people of the village do?
3. How well could the hunter shoot?
4. Was he able or unable to kill the tigers?
5. Did he follow a new method or his usual method?
6. What was it? (goat, climb, shoot between the eyes.)
7. Did the plan succeed or fail?
8. Did he understand why?
9. What did he take with him on the fourth night?
10. What did he do with the flashlight?
11. What was his reaction?
12. What did he see?

Part II — Oral

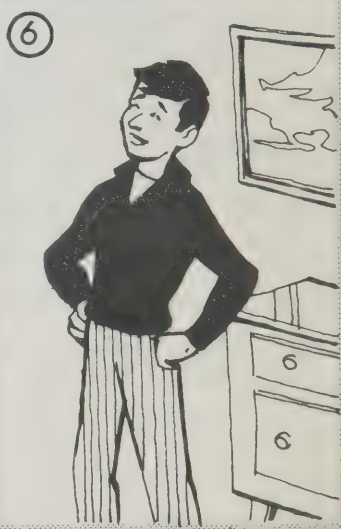
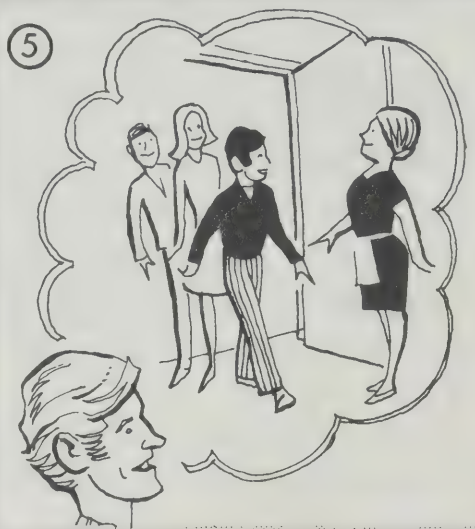
- a. Join answers 3 and 4 with “even though”.
- b. Join answers 5 and 6. Change “it was” (#6) to “which was”.
- c. Join answers 7 and 8.
- d. Join answers 9, 10 and 11. Use “when”.

EXERCISE — “because” vs. “even though/although”

Join each pair or group of sentences with “because” or “even though”:

1. The hunter was unable to kill the tigers. He could shoot very well.
2. The boss didn't give Bill a raise. Bill was having money problems. (Introduction, Lesson 21)
3. Henry asked his friend where the bank was. Henry wanted to cash a travellers cheque. (Introduction, Lesson 25)
4. Mary gave Bill her phone number. She wanted to see him again. (Introduction, Lesson 29)
5. The patient took the 2:30 appointment. He had to take time off work. (Lesson 23)
6. The teenager sat in the barber shop all morning. He didn't want a haircut. He was hiding from his father. (Lesson 9)

Lesson 40



Lesson 40

Let somebody do something
Let something happen

INTRODUCTION — The Landlady

- ① **Chris:** I'm living with my relatives but I'd rather get a place of my own.
- ② **Kim:** Why don't you get a room where I'm living?
- ③ **Chris:** What's your landlady like?
- ④ **Kim:** She's very nice.
- ⑤ **Chris:** Does she let you bring your friends in?
- ⑥ **Kim:** Oh, sure.
- ⑦ **Chris:** Does she let you keep your windows open in the winter?
- ⑧ **Kim:** Oh, sure. She'll even cook for you if you like.
- ⑨ **Chris:** She sounds terrific. I could fall in love with a woman like that.

EXPLANATION

Does she let you bring friends in? = Does she allow (permit) you to bring friends in?

Common Error: Does she let you ~~to~~ bring friends in?

Present tense: Jack's mother **lets** him smoke.
Past tense: She **let** him smoke yesterday.
Present perfect: She **has let** him do whatever he likes.

EXERCISE — "Will she let me . . . ?"

Here are more questions that Chris asked:

1. Sometimes I get lonely in the evening. I like to bring friends in.
Will she let me bring friends in?
2. I like a lot of fresh air. I like to keep the windows wide open.
Will she let me keep the windows wide open?
3. Sometimes I get very cold in the winter. I like to turn up the heat.
4. Sometimes I get hungry at night. I like to keep food in my room.
5. Sometimes I like to lie on the grass in the summer.
6. Sometimes I like to watch TV in the evening.
7. I have a dog.
8. I have a piano.
9. I'm learning to play the violin. I have to practise.

EXERCISE — "Let"

Aldo doesn't like to put himself to any trouble. He prefers to sit back and let things happen.

1. Aldo's son smokes. Aldo doesn't stop him from smoking.
Aldo lets his son smoke.

2. Aldo's son wanted to use Aldo's car. Aldo said "OK".

Aldo let his son use his car.

3. Aldo turned on the record player and then forgot about it. It ran for three hours.

Aldo let the record player run for three hours.

4. It snowed for three days. Aldo didn't shovel the snow in front of his house for three days. It piled up.
5. When Aldo's wife serves him coffee he reads his newspaper, and forgets about his coffee. It always gets cold.
6. Aldo put some milk on the table. He forgot about it and it turned sour.
7. Aldo hasn't cut his hair for six months. It is growing long.
8. Aldo doesn't like to shave. His beard is growing.
9. Aldo doesn't buy his clothes. His wife buys them.
10. Aldo is going to a movie with his wife tonight. He doesn't care which movie they go to. His wife will choose the movie.
11. Aldo never makes a decision about anything.

READING — "Apartments (Rooms, etc.) to Let" — Advertisements

APARTMENTS TO LET: UNFURNISHED
Greengrass apartment homes in every part of Metro Green-King 125 King St. ● subway only minutes away ● electrically heated and air-conditioned ● beautiful swimming pool ● sauna baths Bachelor, 1 & 2 Bedroom Apts. from \$150. One- or two-year lease Weekdays 1-7 Weekends 11-6 111-3998

FLATS TO LET: UNFURNISHED
JERSEY-QUEEN 3-room apt., self-contained, above store, garage & parking, suit couple, 111-1109 after 6
BASEMENT, 2 rooms, self- contained, equipped, 111-6000 after 6
FERN-RIVER, 1 room, kitchen & own bath, private entrance, 111-5100

FLATS TO LET: FURNISHED
A 2-room upper, suit 2 girls, \$25 wk., Robson-Byron, 111-7104
A large rec. room, kitchen, washroom, 1-2, 111-5617
COLLEGE-Albert, 2 rooms & equipped kitchen, bath, balcony, 111-4334
KING-Water St., 1 or 2 bedrooms, cosy, private bath, 111-1431

SHARED ACCOMMODATION
SHARED Accommodation Associates will help you locate the right shared accommodation. 111-2171
YOUNG man with 2 children has townhouse to share. Uptown. 111-7172

DUPLEXES TO LET: UNFURNISHED
Atkin-West Ave., spacious newly- renovated 3-bedroom lower, separate dining-area, fireplace, garage, \$385. 111-3910 Evgs.
River-Goodland, 3-bedroom upper, equipped, heat, hydro, \$185. 111-4078

ROOMS TO LET: FURNISHED
A modern private bedsitting room, kitchenette, semi-bath, Keele subway, 111-1901
Beach area, large room, share kitchen, 111-3121
PRIVATE entrance & bath, very light cooking facilities, parking available, Fenwick-Cherry, 111-1926

ROOMS & BOARD
FERNBANK-BRETT Ave. TV, full board, packed lunches, 111-3172
ROOM & BOARD in exchange for baby-sitting and light duties, 111-7194

CHILDREN'S BOARD and DAY CARE
AVON-Barlow. Day care given by mother wishing playmates for son, 3 yrs., 111-6006
Day care, licensed, High Park area, 111-0916
Day care given, references, any age, 111-7132

HOUSES TO LET: UNFURNISHED
BROWN Rentals Realtor \$180, 4-bedroom, immediate, Cowan-Astor. \$185, 2-bedroom, Verbena-Hill, parking, fridge, stove, immediate. Above properties subject to 2 months rent in advance. 2-year lease, credit check. 111-9011

Lesson 41

“Could” — to show possibility
Promises in the passive voice

“The Absent-minded Apartment Manager” EXERCISE

— Review of the passive voice with promises

Joe is the manager of a large apartment building. The apartments are furnished. Joe has three janitors working for him. He often forgets to tell them what jobs they have to do. The tenants have to phone and remind him.

1. One day the lady in apartment #30 said: “My stove hasn’t been fixed yet.” Joe said:
Don’t worry. It’ll be fixed tomorrow.
2. One day the lady in #27 said: “My refrigerator hasn’t been fixed yet.” What did Joe say?
3. One day the lady in #201 said: “You promised me a new sink, but it hasn’t been put in yet.” What did Joe reply?
4. One day the lady in #118 said: “You promised me new doors, but they haven’t been put in yet.” What did Joe say?
5. One day the lady in #42 said: “I have a new table, but my old table hasn’t been taken out yet.” What did Joe say?
6. One day the lady in #182 said: “You promised me new drapes, but they haven’t been put up yet.” What did Joe reply?
7. The lady in #30 said: “What about the pipes in the bathroom?” What did Joe say?
8. The lady in #155 said: “I have a new stove but my old stove’s still here.” What did Joe reply?
9. There was one satisfied customer. She said: “Nothing’s been stolen from my apartment.” What did Joe say?

READING — Recreation in the City

Mohammed: I’d like to meet a native Canadian. I’ve been trying to meet one ever since I arrived in Canada.

Bob: I understand your problem. They are very hard to find. I think you’d better forget it.

Mohammed: But aside from that, I’m looking for something to do in the evening.

Bob: You could go to the “Y”. That’s short for the Young Men’s (and Women’s) Christian Association. They have branches all over. Some cities also have Young Men’s (and Women’s) Hebrew Associations.

Mohammed: Do you have to be Christian or Hebrew to go to the “Y”?

Bob: Oh no, not at all.

Mohammed: What could I do there?

Bob: Well, they have sports — swimming, squash, and so on. They have evening courses in all sorts of things — like chess and crafts. It depends on the particular branch. Sometimes they have folk dancing, or ballroom dancing, or even encounter groups.

LESSON 41

Mohammed: Encounter groups?

Bob: Yes, or you could get involved in politics, or volunteer social work.

Mohammed: Well, I'm not really interested in politics.

Bob: Or you could telephone the municipal office of your city or borough.

Mohammed: Borough?

Bob: Like here in Toronto — North York or Scarborough.

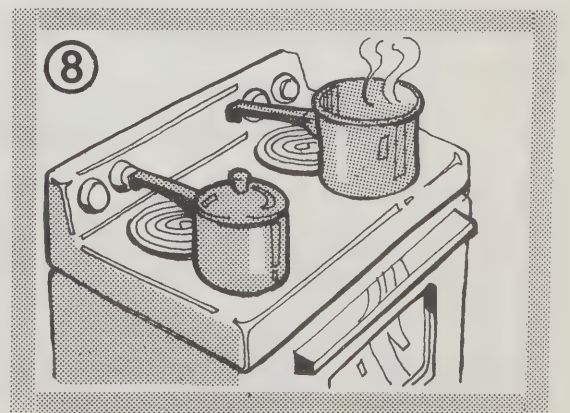
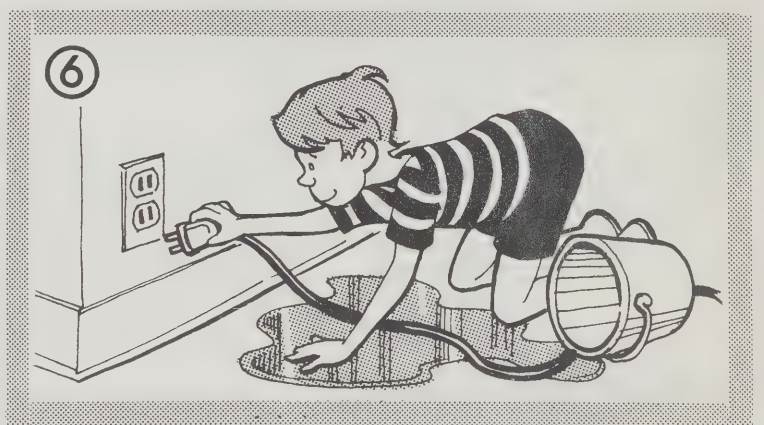
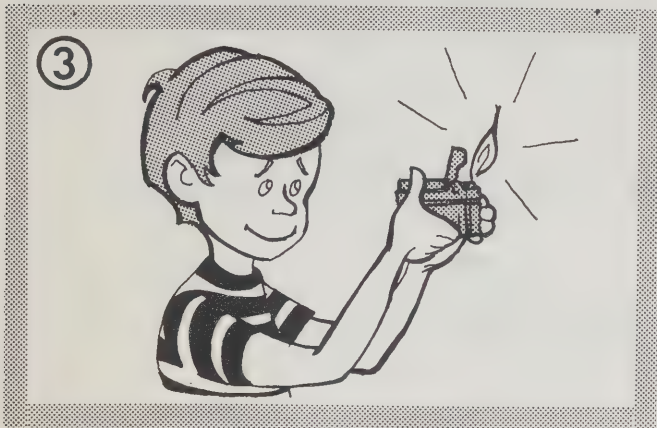
Mohammed: And?

Bob: Well, they offer recreation programs. Just ask for the recreation department. They'll tell you the location of skating rinks, swimming pools, tennis courts, and a variety of evening courses.

Mohammed: You mean like the courses at the "Y"?

Bob: Yes, and the Board of Education runs evening courses too. They have things like sewing, carpentry, art, conversational French, mathematics — quite a wide variety.

Lesson 42



Lesson 42

Reflexives

INTRODUCTION – Fire Safety and Your Child

- ① Don't let your child play with matches. He could burn himself.
- ② Don't let him play with lighted candles.
- ③ Don't let him play with lighters.
- ④ Don't let him put his fingers near the outlet. He could get a shock.
- ⑤ Don't let him put a metal object into the outlet.
- ⑥ Don't let him put a wet plug into the outlet.
- ⑦ Don't let him play near the stove.
- ⑧ Keep pot handles turned to the back of the stove.

EXPLANATION

The reflexive pronoun is used in some cases when the object and the subject are the same person.

Subject	Object
Your child	himself.

The reflexive pronouns are:

I.....	myself	We	ourselves
You	yourself	You	yourselves
He	himself	They.....	themselves
She	herself		
It	itself		
One	oneself		

In English the reflexive is not usually used with the verbs below although in some languages it is:

I woke up	I shaved
I washed	I dressed

EXERCISE – “yourself”

1. John fell down. Ask him a question.
Did you hurt yourself when you fell down?
2. Maria went to a party last night. Ask her a question.
Did you enjoy yourself at the party last night?
3. Louis was in the audience at a political convention yesterday. The TV cameras were there. Part of the audience was shown last night on the news. Ask Louis a question.
4. Bing has just dropped a lighted cigarette on his leg. Ask him a question.
5. Jean-Paul has just spilled some hot water on his arm. Ask him a question.
6. A radio announcer spoke to several people on the street yesterday. Spiros was one of them. Later these people were heard on a radio program. Ask Spiros a question.
7. Henry is wearing a Band-Aid on his face. Ask him a question.

EXPLANATION

The reflexive pronoun is sometimes used to emphasize the subject.

Alice: John's wife shovelled the snow.

Mary: Why didn't John shovel it? or
Why didn't John shovel it **himself**?

EXERCISE — Reflexives used to emphasize the subject

1. Henry's wife shovelled the snow.
Why didn't Henry shovel it himself?
2. Aldo's wife moved the furniture.
Why didn't Aldo move it himself?
3. Frank's wife washed his car.
4. Ky's wife changed his flat tire.
5. Jacques' wife painted the steps.
6. Martin's wife plastered the walls.
7. Anna's husband did the laundry.
8. Rosa's husband cleaned the oven.
9. Maria's husband cooked supper.
10. Teresa and her husband called a plumber to fix the faucet (tap).
11. Susan and her husband called a roofer to fix the roof.

READING — It's a Small World

An Iranian boy and his older brother worked in a European country for several years. In that country each resident had to register his new address at a special office whenever he moved.

One day the older brother decided to come to Toronto. Since the younger brother wanted to stay in Europe, the older brother made arrangements to come by himself. He said good-bye and promised to write.

He had not been here for very long when the younger brother changed his mind and decided to follow. He had not yet received his brother's Canadian address but he was sure that he would find him. He assumed his brother's address would be registered at some special office.

When the younger brother arrived in Toronto, he was very disappointed to find there was no way of locating his brother. He felt very lonely.

Several months passed by. The younger boy had started English classes and had made some friends. He was getting used to living by himself.

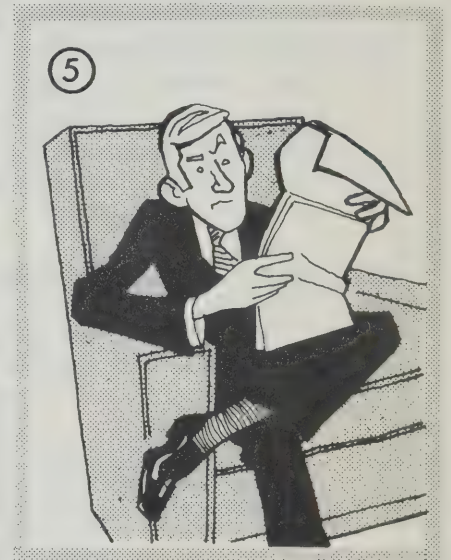
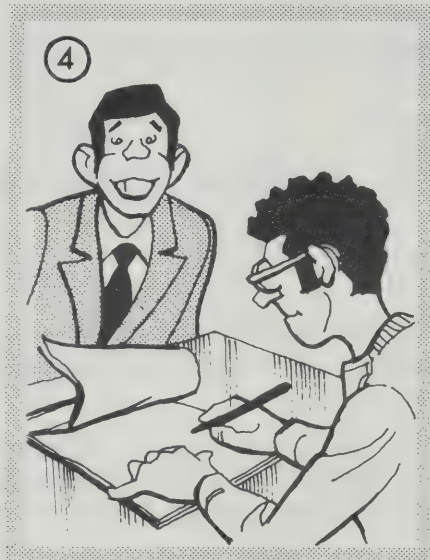
One morning he was walking along the street in a downtown rooming-house district. Suddenly he stopped. He couldn't believe his eyes. Across the street, coming out of a laundromat, was his brother!

Supplementary Section

by + the reflexive = alone

At coffee break he sits alone. = At coffee break he sits by himself.

Lesson 43



Lesson 43

The use of "must" and "must have" to show deduction

INTRODUCTION — The Door-to-Door Salesman

- ① **Bob:** Who's at the door, dear?
- ② **Karen:** It must be Mary. She said she was coming over at 10 and it's almost 10 now.
- ③ **Salesman:** I'm with the X Roofing Company and I can offer you the best and cheapest roofing in town.
- ④ Bob signed a contract in about five minutes.
- ⑤ That evening his cousin, a lawyer, came over and read the contract carefully.
- ⑥ **Cousin:** You're going to have to pay a lot more than you thought.
- ⑦ You must have signed that contract without reading the small print.
- ⑧ That salesman must have been a fast talker.

EXPLANATION

"Must" has two uses. It can show **necessity**. (Lesson 5)

Every working person must have a social insurance number.

It can also show **deduction**.

Mary said she was coming at 10. It's almost 10 now.

The woman at the door must be Mary.

EXERCISE — "must"

1. Mary has her hand on her forehead.
She must have a headache.
2. I didn't sleep at all last night.
You must be tired.
3. John drives a Rolls-Royce.
4. Peter wears something blue every day.
5. Jack is yawning.
6. I get headaches when I read.
7. Jack won the Ontario Tennis Championship.
8. George has been whispering all morning.
9. I didn't eat breakfast this morning.
10. John usually smokes a lot but he hasn't had one cigarette all day today.
11. Peter knows a lot of English but he still comes to class regularly.

WRITTEN EXERCISE — Review of "wouldn't"

Copy and complete:

1. John must have a lot of money. Otherwise he wouldn't drive a Rolls-Royce.
2. Peter must like brown. Otherwise ——
3. Mary must need glasses. Otherwise ——
4. George must have a sore throat. Otherwise ——
5. The teacher must be tired. Otherwise ——
6. Mary could get a job in any office. The job she has now is very tiring but she must like it.
Otherwise ——

For a deduction about the past we use “must have” + the past participle.

You must have signed that contract quickly.

Pronunciation Note: The auxiliary “have” receives weak stress.
Sometimes the /h/ is dropped. /mʌstəv/

EXERCISE — “must have”

1. Somebody asks you whether John went to Florida or Quebec on his holidays in January. When you saw John he had a tan. What is your answer?
He must have gone to Florida.
2. Somebody asks you whether John married Betty or Jane. You know that Jane is still single. What is your answer?
3. Somebody asks you whether John took French or Spanish at the university. When you saw him in Mexico he didn't even try to speak Spanish. What is your answer?
4. Somebody asks you if John got the raise he asked his boss for or whether he quit work. When you last saw him he was moving into a bigger apartment. What is your answer?
5. Somebody asks you whether John bought a large car or a small one. When you saw him last he was complaining about spending too much money on gas. What is your answer?
6. Somebody asks you whether John hurt himself when he fell off the table at the Halloween party. When you last saw him he had a large bandage around his arm. What is your answer?
7. Somebody asks you whether John was in the army or navy during the war. You know that John is afraid of water. What is your answer?

READING —Cooling-off

John: I rang Bob's doorbell for about 10 minutes this morning until he answered.

Peter: He must have thought you were a door-to-door salesman.

John: I guess he doesn't like to be bothered by salesmen.

Peter: He had a bad experience with one last year. He signed a contract for roofing for his house. The salesman must have been a fast talker because he made the deal in about 10 minutes. John must have signed the contract without reading it carefully. He didn't realize how much he would have to pay.

John: He shouldn't have done that. In fact, he should have given it to a lawyer to read.

Peter: Well, his cousin, who's a lawyer, came over the next day. He read the small print.

John: Bob must have been pretty upset.

Peter: I'll say he was. His cousin called the Ontario Consumer Protection Bureau. They told him Bob could cancel the contract if he did so within two days and if he delivered the cancellation in person or sent it by registered mail. Those two days are called a “cooling-off” period.

John: He must have felt relieved.

Peter: He did, and he's careful about signing things now.

KEEP SMILING

Fabia Dollabella said she was 30 years old.
 "That must be true," answered Cicero.
 "I've heard that for 20 years."

TIGER



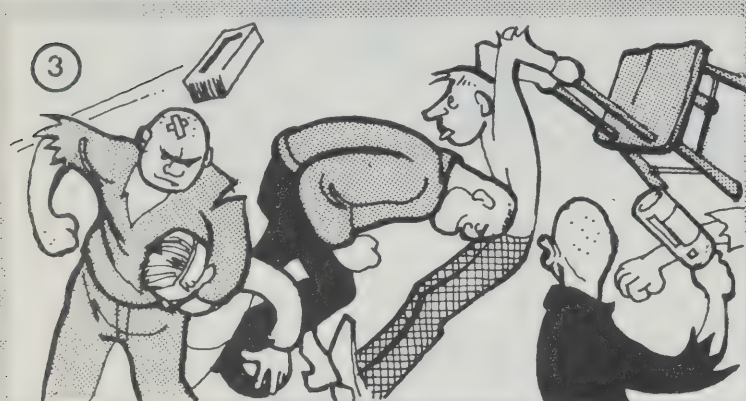
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Supplementary Section

TELEPHONE DIALOGUE

- A: May I please speak with John?
 B: There's no John living here. You must have the wrong number.
 A: Is this 787-4321?
 B: No, it's 787-4421.
 A: Oh, I'm sorry. Good-bye.

Lesson 44



Lesson 44

The passive voice with the present perfect tense, the present continuous tense, and modals

INTRODUCTION — News Broadcast

- ① Here is the City News.
- ② Last night a meeting of the Hanky Panky Society was broken up by a rival group.
- ③ Fighting broke out and several people were injured.
- ④ They were taken to hospital.
- ⑤ Two people were arrested on charges of assault.
- ⑥ One has been released on bail.
- ⑦ One is being held without bail.
- ⑧ They will be tried later this month.

EXPLANATION

The passive voice was taught in Lesson 20, with past actions:

The Spartans **were attacked** by enemy soldiers.

and with predictions:

You **will be seen** leaving the camp.

In Lesson 41 it was taught with promises:

Your stove **will be fixed** tomorrow.

In Lesson 26, in the Reading, it was used with a habitual action.

The money **is added** to your account twice a year.

In Lesson 32 it was used with “need to”.

Don't the sleeves **need to be shortened**?

Active Voice		Passive Voice	
		verb “to be”	past participle
The police arrested two people.	Two people	were	arrested
The court has released one person.	One person	has been	released
The court is holding one person without bail.	One person without bail.	is being	held
The judge will try them later this month.	They later this month.	will be	tried
We need to shorten the sleeves.	They need	to be	shortened
Notice that the object in the active voice is the subject in the passive voice.			

EXERCISE — Questions in the passive voice

Make up several questions based on each line of the Introduction, beginning with line 2. For example:

Was the meeting broken up by a rival group?
Who was the meeting broken up by?

When was the meeting broken up?
How was the meeting broken up?

WRITTEN EXERCISE — The passive voice with modals
— Review of “need to be done”

Read the following signs:

1. NO PARKING. Cars will be towed away at owner's expense.
2. Hard hats must be worn on this project.
3. Dogs must be kept on a leash.
4. Cameras may not be taken into the building.
5. Cameras must be left at this desk.
6. KEEP OUT. Trespassers will be prosecuted.

Put each sentence below into the passive voice:

1. You must wear safety boots on this project.
Safety boots must be worn on this project.
2. You may not take dogs into this building.
3. You should put two coats of paint on this wall.
4. You shouldn't wash this dress.
5. You should dry clean it.
6. We could shorten the sleeves.
7. You need to iron this dress.
8. You don't need to iron this shirt.
9. You don't need to shorten the sleeves.
10. You have to cook this meat for half an hour.
11. You have to cover it.

READING — Kidnappers Release Spencer

Silvania: Mr. Ian Spencer was released yesterday afternoon after being held for 25 days by kidnappers. He was driven to a friend's home by the same chauffeur he was with when he was kidnapped.

At 8 o'clock this morning Mr. Spencer appeared at the front door of his friend's home to make a statement to the press. There were 25 reporters waiting, some of whom had been standing there since the night before.

Mr. Spencer said: “I was treated very well. I hope this fact will be remembered when my kidnappers are judged. I was fed plenty of

protein and vitamins. I was also given carbohydrates in the form of my favourite candy, jelly beans.”

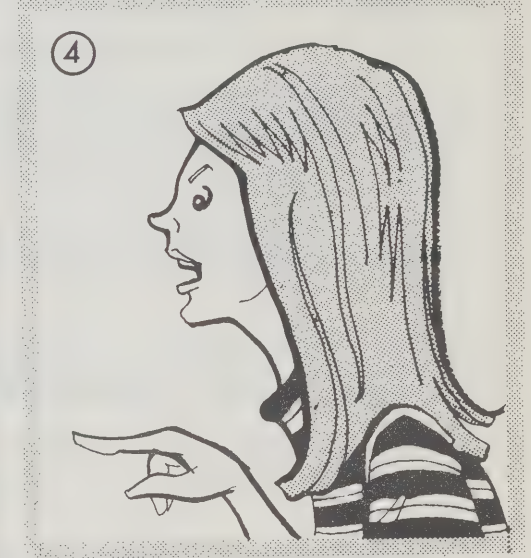
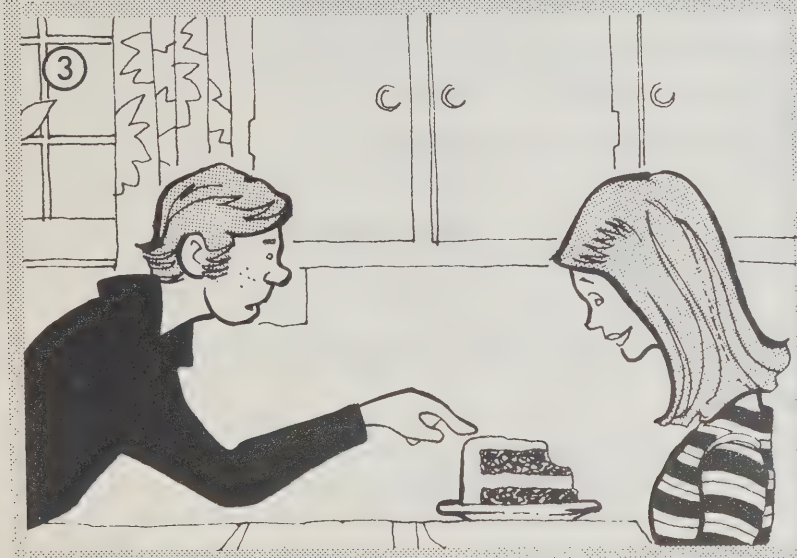
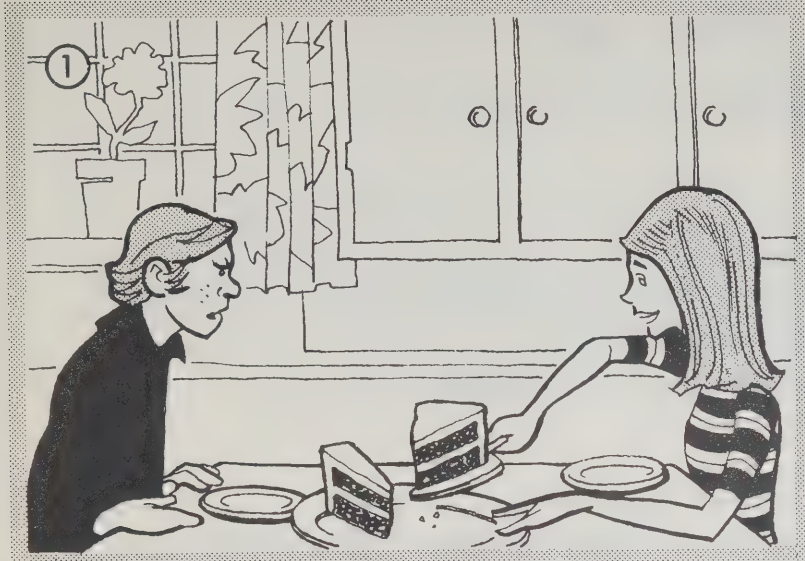
Mr. Spencer was applauded by the reporters.

The kidnappers, all of whom have since been arrested, released Mr. Spencer voluntarily.

They had hoped to bargain with the government for the release of their relatives from jail, but they had lost heart and given in.

“We ran out of jelly beans,” said one of the kidnappers when he was taken into custody.

Lesson 45



Lesson 45

I would have (done) if

INTRODUCTION — a Piece of Cake

- ① **Johnny:** You've got bad manners!
- ② **Alice:** Why?
- ③ **Johnny:** You took the bigger piece.
- ④ **Alice:** If you had been in my place which piece would you have taken?
- ⑤ **Johnny:** I'd have taken the smaller piece, of course.
- ⑥ **Alice:** Well, that's what you have; so what are you complaining about?

EXPLANATION

In the sentence below, the situation in the "if" clause is **past** and **unreal** or contrary to fact. (Johnny wasn't in Alice's place.) Notice the use of the past perfect form in this kind of "if" clause.

If I **had been** in your place I would have taken the smaller piece.

The modal "would" is sometimes contracted in speech.

If I had been in your place I'd have taken the smaller piece.

Question	Short Answers
Would you have taken that piece?	Yes, I would have.
	No, I wouldn't have.

Possible situation in the "if" clause.		
Maybe we will capture your city,	and if we capture it	we will destroy it. we might destroy it. we could destroy it.
Unreal present situation in the "if" clause.		
I don't have a million dollars,	but if I had a million dollars	I would sit back. I might sit back. I could sit back.
Unreal past situation in the "if" clause.		
I wasn't in your place,	but if I had been	I would have taken the smaller piece. I might have taken the smaller piece.

"Ifs and Buts" EXERCISE — "He would have if . . ."

Allen's wife had to go out of town. Allen intended to do a lot of things while she was gone but he didn't do any of them.

1. He would have painted the kitchen but he had a backache.

If he **hadn't had a backache** he would have painted the kitchen.

2. He would have shovelled the snow but he couldn't find the shovel.

**If he had found the shovel he would have shovelled the snow. or
If he had been able to find the shovel he would have shovelled the snow.**

3. He would have bought bread but he was tired.

4. He would have washed the dishes but there was no hot water in the tap.

5. He would have wished his mother-in-law a happy birthday but her line was busy.

6. He would have put the milk back in the fridge after he used it but he intended to use it again.

7. He would have polished his shoes but he couldn't find the shoe polish.

8. He would have fixed the kitchen tap but he couldn't find the pliers.

9. He would have put up some pictures but he couldn't find the hammer.

READING — United Nations — on the Bloor Subway

ADAPTED FROM AN ARTICLE IN THE TORONTO STAR

If you're curious about the world and its people, take a ride on the subway.

But don't sit there doing what most people do — nothing.

Strike up a conversation. Your seatmate might be Portuguese or Chinese, South African or Jamaican, Greek or Filipino.

He might come from almost anywhere in the world, and he might be curious about you.

Perhaps nowhere in Metro are people of so many different nationalities jumbled together than on the subway, especially on the Bloor-Danforth line during peak morning and evening travelling hours.

Great Change

Perhaps you'll have time for only a fleeting comment on the weather with a Czechoslovak.

Maybe you'll have half an hour for an Irishman's personal statement on the latest flare-up back home. In fact, if a reporter hadn't been asking people where they were from, three passengers seated at the end of the car wouldn't have discovered they all came from Northern Ireland. So naturally they started talking.

A Star census between 6:30 and 8 o'clock last night on one subway car travelling between Islington station in the west and Warden station in the east suggested that perhaps 50 per cent of the passengers were natives of other countries.

From 16 Nations

The census recorded 16 nationalities and there were probably more that couldn't be recorded in the hustle and bustle of stops.

Many of the passengers indicated they had anecdotes and opinions to exchange — if only the other person would make the first move.

"They come from all over the world — it's really amazing," said a native Canadian intrigued by the variety.

"By and large, people keep to themselves," said a printer who came to Canada from South Africa 17 years ago.

"It's not unfriendliness," he said, "They're naturally shy, afraid of being rejected."

Such timidity, he suggested, might be a sign that "we Canadians are not as proud of our country as others are, the Americans, for example."

Another native Canadian said "people just don't give each other the attitude that they're approachable."

But, he recalled, "the other night a baby started crying. It broke the ice, and people started smiling at each other."

A Japanese Canadian who lives in Agincourt and spends an hour on the subway every workday, said "if they knew you would talk to them, people would. Nobody wants to make the first move."

Lesson 46

“I wish you had (done)”

“You could have (done)”

EXERCISE — “I wish you had . . .”

You read about Allen in Lesson 45, in the “Ifs and Buts” Exercise. There were a lot of things that Allen intended to do, but didn’t do, when his wife was out of town.

1. He didn’t paint the kitchen. When his wife came home she said:

I wish you had painted the kitchen.

2. He didn’t shovel the snow. His wife said:

I wish you had shovelled the snow.

3. He didn’t buy bread. What did his wife say?
4. He didn’t wish his mother-in-law a happy birthday. What did his wife say?
5. He didn’t wash the dishes. What did his wife say?
6. He didn’t put the milk back in the fridge. What did his wife say?
7. He didn’t fix the kitchen tap. What did his wife say?
8. He didn’t put up the pictures. What did his wife say?

DIALOGUE — “You could have (done)”

Wife: You should have **shovelled the snow**.

Allen: I would have but I couldn’t find the shovel.

Wife: You could have borrowed a shovel.

SUBSTITUTIONS

1. **bought bread.**
2. **washed the dishes.**
3. **wished my mother-“happy birthday”.**
4. **fixed the kitchen tap.**
5. **put up the pictures.**

READING — A Lady

Mother: Let’s have a look at these old photos.

Children: Who’s that beautiful girl in the first picture?

Mother: That was me when I was young.

Children: Who’s that handsome man you were with?

Mother: Oh — nobody really; just a duke.

Children: A duke! Why didn’t you marry him?

Mother: He wasn’t my type.

Children: But — if you’d married him you would have been a duchess!

Mother: Look — here’s another picture of me.

Children: Who’s that handsome man you were with?

Mother: Oh — nobody really; just a count.

Children: A count! Why didn’t you marry him?

Mother: He wasn't my type.

Children: Oh, you could have been a countess.

Mother: Yes, if I had married him, I would have been a countess. Look — here's another picture of me.

Children: Who's that handsome man with you?

Mother: Oh — nobody really; just a lord.

Children: A lord! Why didn't you marry him?

Mother: He wasn't really my type.

Children: Oh, you could have been a lady.

Mother: What do you mean — I **could** have been a lady! I **am** a lady.

Additional Section

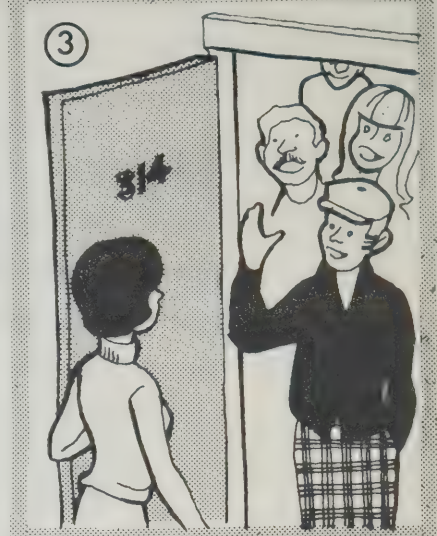
EXERCISE — “You could have (done)”

1. John was cracking nuts with his teeth. Luckily he didn't break a tooth but his girlfriend got angry. She said:

You could have broken a tooth.

2. John dived into a pool with only a few feet of water. Luckily he didn't hurt himself but his girlfriend was angry when he came out of the pool. What did she say?
3. John drove 100 miles an hour on Highway 401 to Montreal with his girlfriend. Luckily they didn't have an accident but his girlfriend was angry. What did she say when they got out of the car?
4. John insulted his boss one day. Luckily he wasn't fired. What did his girlfriend say when he told her what had happened?
5. John left his car in a No Parking zone. Luckily he didn't get a \$20 ticket. What did his girlfriend say when they drove off?

Lesson 47



Lesson 47

Gerunds

INTRODUCTION — About Me

- ① I love eating breakfast in bed,
- ② but I hate having bread crumbs in the bed.
- ③ I like it when people drop in on the weekend,
- ④ but I don't like it if they stay until supper.
- ⑤ I'm getting used to living in a big city,
- ⑥ but I'll never get used to Canadian winters.
- ⑦ I'm not afraid of flying,
- ⑧ even though I'm afraid of heights.

EXPLANATION — Gerunds

Whenever a verb follows a preposition, the verb is in the “ing” form. This “ing” form is called a **gerund**. The following sentences are taken from earlier lessons:

I'm not afraid of **flying**.

George thought seriously about **buying** on credit.

I don't believe in **buying** now and **paying** later.

George was thinking of **buying** a couch.

After **reading** the article, George decided to wait.

Pierre was charged with **driving** 46 miles an hour.

The Browns left for their vacation without **cancelling** the newspaper delivery.

This rule only includes “to” when it is a preposition. Sometimes “to” is part of the infinitive.

I want **to study** French.

For more examples of the gerund, see the Reading in this lesson.

Like a noun, a gerund can be a subject:

Swimming is good exercise.

an object of a verb:

I love **eating** breakfast in bed.

I hate **having** bread crumbs in the bed.

Do you mind **waiting**?

an object of a two-word verb:

I'm getting used to **living** in a big city.

Pierre will have to give up **going** out every night.

an object of a preposition:

I'm not afraid of **flying**.

EXERCISE — “Instead of ...ing”

I had a terrible day yesterday. My mind wasn't on what I was doing.

1. I should have woken up at 7:30.

Instead of waking up at 7:30, I woke up at 8:30.

2. I should have taken the Avenue Rd. bus.

Instead of taking the Avenue Rd. bus, I took the Bay bus.

3. I should have gone north.
4. I should have put a bus ticket in the box.
5. Then I took a bus going south. I should have gotten off at College St.
6. I had an important meeting. I should have gotten there by 9 o'clock.
7. When it was my turn to speak, I should have spoken in French.

READING — Common Sense

Two men shared a hospital room. One was old, the other a young man of 20. Both were suffering from the same injury — a dislocated shoulder.

An intern came in to examine them. First he examined the young man. He twisted the injured arm back and forth, while the young man screamed, and almost passed out from pain. The intern apologized for causing him so much discomfort.

“I don't blame you for complaining” he said, and went on to the old man.

The old man received the same kind of examination. However, instead of screaming and shouting during the examination, he sat quietly with a smile on his face. He seemed interested in watching the intern.

When the examination was over and the intern was gone, the 20-year-old turned to the old man.

“I'm amazed at you,” he said. “I've never seen anyone capable of standing such pain.”

“It's not a question of standing pain,” said the old man. “It's a question of common sense. Do you think I was foolish enough to let the intern examine my injured shoulder?”

WRITTEN EXERCISE

Complete the following sentences with a noun or gerund:

1. This country is suffering from ____.
2. Once I almost passed out from ____.
3. My friend apologized to me for ____.
4. I don't blame ____ for ____.
5. I am interested in ____.
6. I am (not) capable of ____.

KEEP SMILING

Be careful about lending money to a friend. It may damage his memory.

A counterfeiter is a man who gets into trouble by following a good example.

Lesson 48

Be used to
Get used to

EXERCISE — “He’s not used to . . .”

1. George drinks very little wine. Last night he drank three glasses of wine and fell asleep.
He’s not used to drinking a lot of wine.
2. Bill ate a very large meal last night. Then he had a stomach ache.
He’s not used to eating a lot at once.
3. George went to the Y this morning to do some exercises. After five minutes he was exhausted.
4. Mary got up at six o’clock this morning. Now she can’t keep her eyes open.
5. Anna practised the piano. After 10 minutes her fingers hurt.
6. Martin is taking out a girl tonight. He’s very nervous.
7. Susan went dancing last night. After half an hour her leg muscles hurt.
8. John gets very confused when he has to use Canadian money.
9. Henry used the subway this morning. He got very confused.

READING — From Mad Magazine

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YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO . . .

ARTIST: PAUL COKER, JR. WRITER: TOM KOCH

YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO . . .



... the scrunchie sound that big black bugs make when you step on them!

YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO . . .



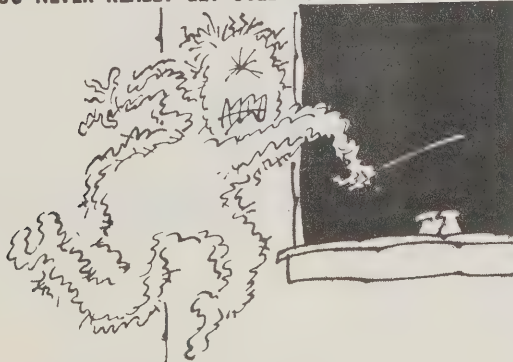
... discovering that first tiny scratch on your brand new car!

YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO . . .



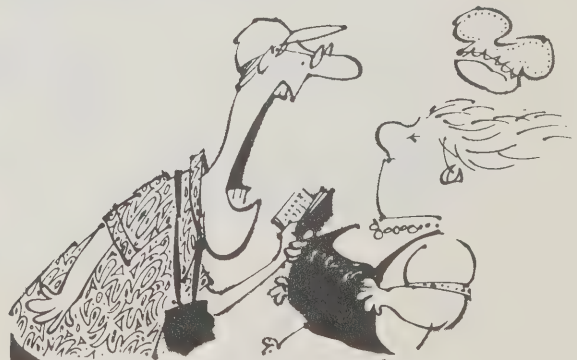
... trying to carry on a casual conversation with a nun!

YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO . . .



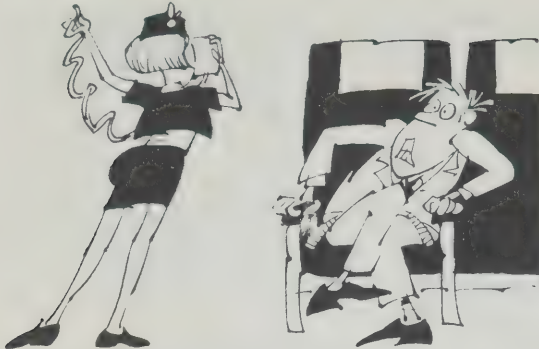
... the chalk breaking and your fingernails scraping across the blackboard!

YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO . . .



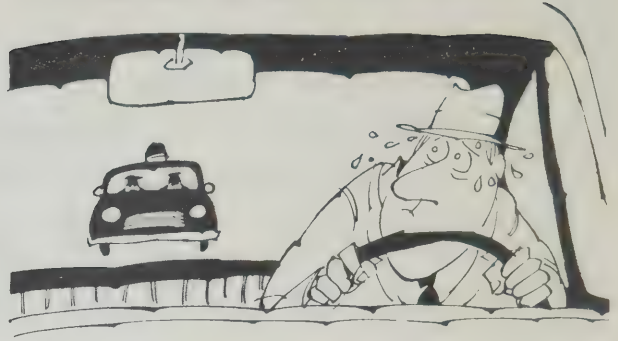
... the fact that foreigners can't be made to understand English better if you yell at them!

YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO ...



... watching an airline stewardess demonstrate how to use the emergency oxygen equipment!

YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO ...



... seeing a police car in the rear-view mirror, even when you know you aren't doing anything wrong!

YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO ...



... having a dog watch you get undressed!

YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO ...



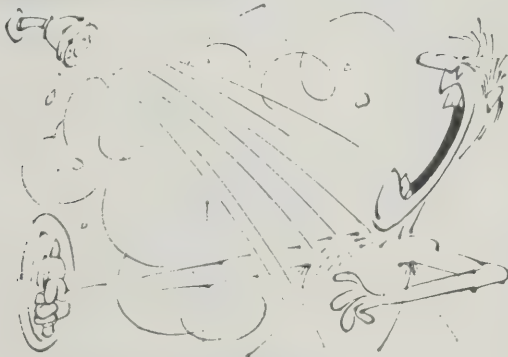
... being informed that "the Dentist is ready for you, now!"

YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO ...



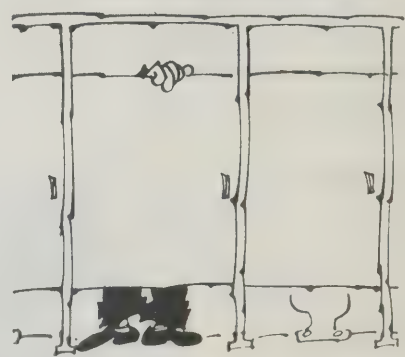
... throwing away junk mail that says you *may* have already won \$100,000!

YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO ...



... those new plumbing fixtures that control the water temperature with just one faucet!

YOU NEVER REALLY GET USED TO ...



... public rest room booths that cannot be locked from the inside!

THE MAD LOVE BOOK

ARTIST: PAUL COKER, JR.

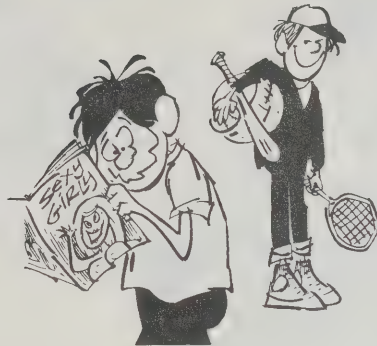
WRITER: GEORGE HART

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... getting flowers!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... making a good trade!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... getting a birthday card containing cash!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... finding a parking meter with time left on it!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



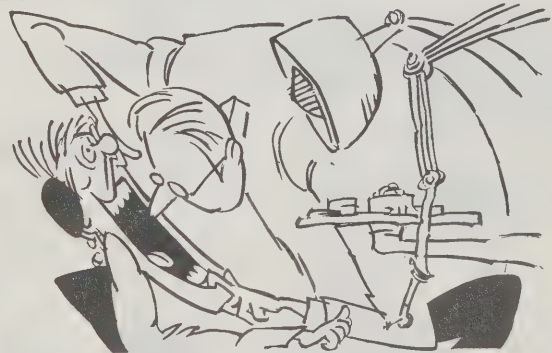
... having a good friend who's big!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... when your teacher gets sick on the day of the big test!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... going to the dentist and being told all you need is a cleaning!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... the smell of a new car!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... reading your name in the newspaper!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... opening a jar no one else can!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... getting a free sample of something!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... discovering money in an old pocket!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... squishing mud through your toes!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



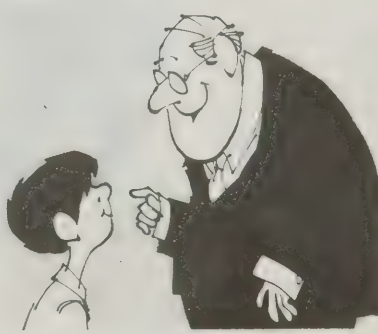
... getting a surprise in your lunch box!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... when nobody else wants the last piece of pizza!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... when told you look older than you really are!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... being told you look younger than you really are!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



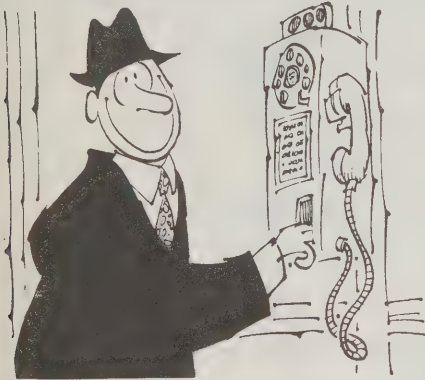
... being pampered while sick in bed!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



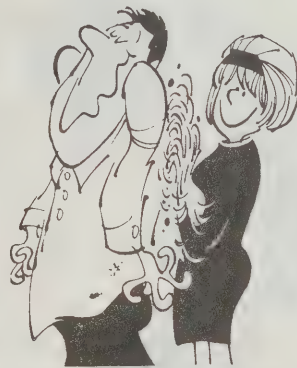
... finishing a picture puzzle!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



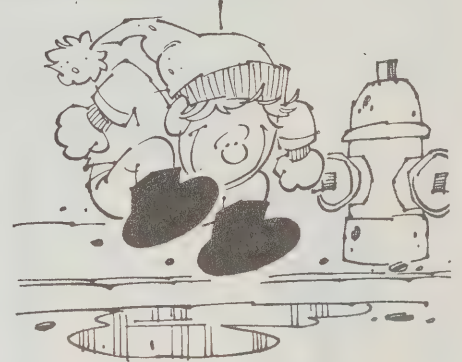
... finding money in a pay phone slot!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



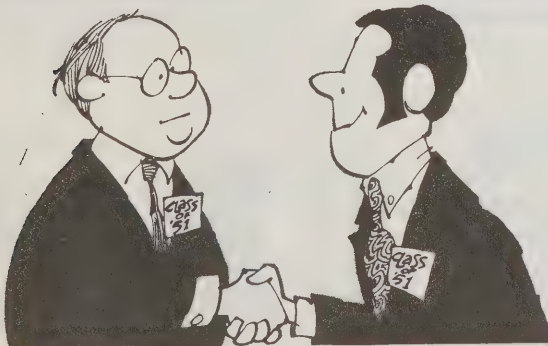
... having your back scratched!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... cracking the ice on puddles!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... meeting someone from your graduating class who looks much older than you!

DON'T YOU JUST LOVE ...



... getting up early for school, and suddenly remembering it's Saturday!

Lesson 49



Lesson 49

Used to

INTRODUCTION — Mistaken Identity

- ① **Cathy:** I think I see Mary Black in the booth over there.
- ② She certainly has changed a lot.
- ③ She used to wear glasses.
- ④ She used to be a brunette.
- ⑤ She never used to eat in restaurants.
- ⑥ I wonder why she's eating French fried potatoes.
- ⑦ I know she's not supposed to eat fried foods.
- ⑧ **Fahrat:** You must need glasses. That's not Mary Black. That's the girl who works in my office.

EXPLANATION — used to

She **used to** wear glasses. = In the past she wore glasses but she doesn't wear them now.

She **never used to** wear glasses. } = In the past she didn't wear glasses but now she does.
She didn't use to wear glasses. }

"used to" is pronounced /yuwstə/

EXPLANATION — (not) supposed to

"Not supposed to" has a few meanings. Sometimes it means "not permitted to".

"She's not supposed to eat fried food." = She's not permitted to eat fried food.

"Supposed to" sometimes means "required to"

"She's supposed to drink a lot of milk." = She's required to drink a lot of milk. She needs a lot of milk.

"Supposed to" is pronounced /sʊpowstə/

EXERCISE — "used to"

Bill has lived in Elite Apartments for two years. At first he was very happy with the management of the building.

1. The halls were always spotless.
2. The landscaping was beautiful.
3. The lobby was attractive (attractively furnished).
4. The superintendent made repairs the same day you called.
5. The management never bothered you if you were a few days late with your rent.

6. Pets were not allowed.
7. He never had noisy neighbours.

Lately everything has changed, and Bill is going to move out. He says:

The halls used to be spotless. Now there are marks everywhere.

What else does he say?

READING — The Wrong Guy

David Green was taking a leisurely stroll down the main street of a resort town. Suddenly he spotted a middle-aged man on the other side of the street. He rushed across and extended his arm to shake hands.

David Green: Bill Miller, Bill Miller. I haven't seen you in more than 15 years — 18 years to be exact.

Man: I'm afraid you have the wrong man. I don't believe we've ever met.

David Green: Never met! What do you mean "never met"? We worked side by side in that box factory in New York City for two years.

Man: Not me. I've never been to New York City.

David Green: Well, you've certainly changed. Must have put on 20 pounds in the last 18 years.

Man: As a matter of fact, I weigh 165 pounds now and I weighed 165 pounds 20 years ago.

David Green: And the toupees they make nowadays. They certainly look real. When I knew you, you were as bald as a billiard ball.

Man: I am not bald, and this is not a toupee (tugging at his hair). Here, I'll show you.

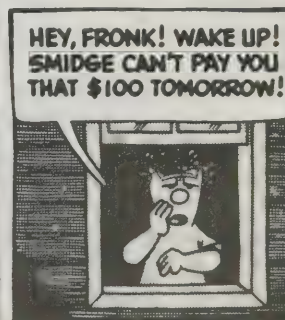
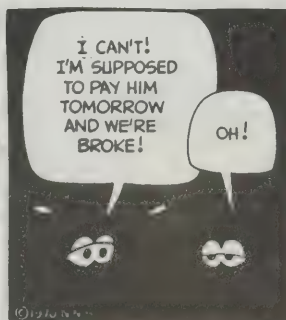
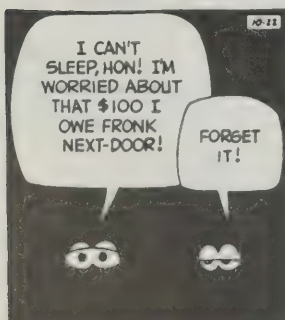
David Green: You've certainly changed your style of dressing. You used to be a conservative dresser, and look at the flashy suit you're wearing now.

Man: Look, I've had enough. I'm not the man you think I am. My name isn't Bill Miller. It's Sam Brown.

David Green: Sam Brown! You mean you've changed your name too!

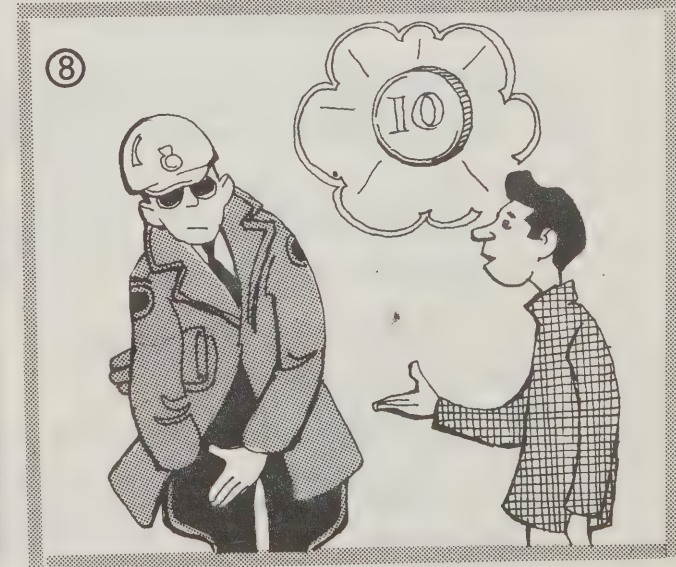
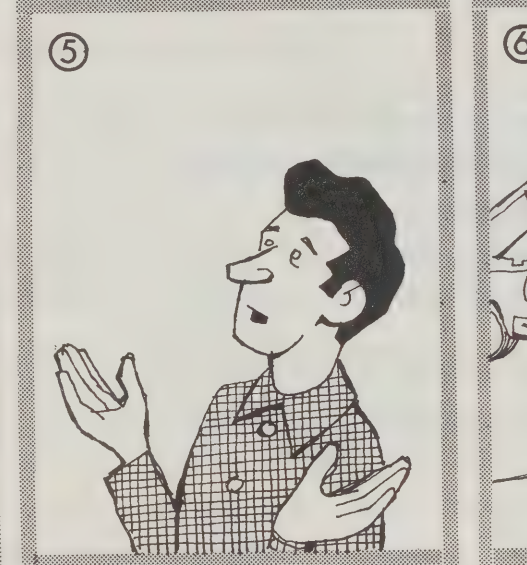
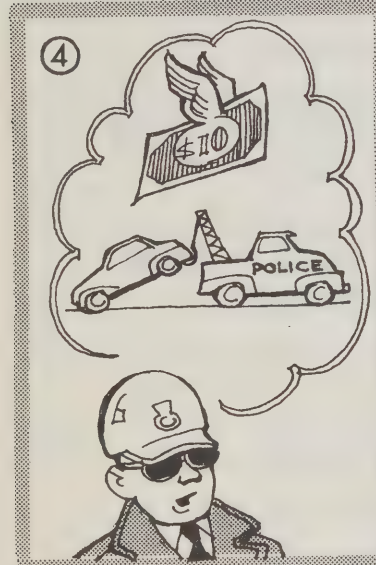
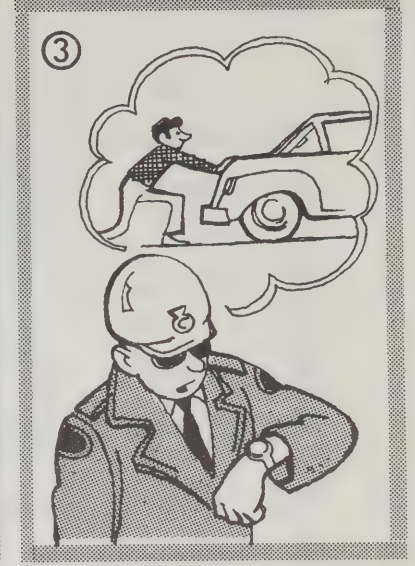
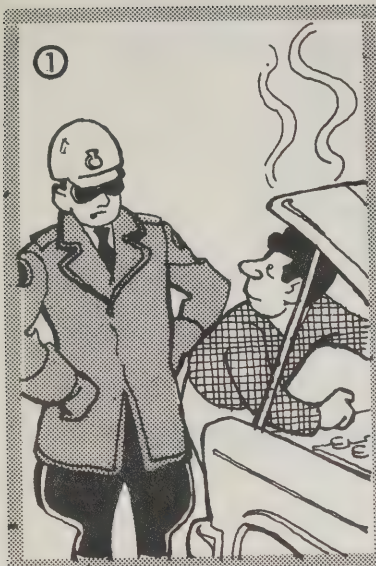
SMIDGENS

by bob cordray



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Lesson 50



Lesson 50

"I'll get/have something (done)"
The use of "should" to show probability

INTRODUCTION — The Stalled Car

- ① **Policeman:** What's the problem?
- ② **Daniel:** My car has stalled.
- ③ **Policeman:** Can you get it moved before four o'clock?
- ④ Otherwise you'll get a \$10 ticket and your car will be towed away.
- ⑤ **Daniel:** How can I get it moved?
- ⑥ **Policeman:** There's a telephone booth across the road. Call up the XX Garage around the corner.
- ⑦ They should be able to get here in a hurry.
- ⑧ **Daniel:** All right. By the way, could you lend me a dime?

EXPLANATION — "get/have something (done)"

"Get" and "have" are causatives.

Daniel is going to get the car moved .	=	Daniel isn't going to move the car himself. The car is going to be moved by the XX Garage.
--	---	---

In more formal speech or writing, we use "have" instead of "get".

Daniel is going to **have** the car **moved**.

EXERCISE — "had something done"

George hadn't seen his cousin for several months. Then he ran into her at the supermarket. He couldn't recognize her. She looked so different. When he got home, he spoke to his wife about her. "She looks like a different person," he said.

1. Her hair is straight now. His wife said:
Yes, she had it straightened a few weeks ago.
2. Her teeth look good now.
Yes, she had them capped last month.
3. Her hair is very short.
4. Her fur coat is much shorter.
5. Her nose is straight.
6. Her hair is lighter.
7. Her eyelashes are darker.
8. Even her car looks different. It's a different colour.

EXPLANATION — “should”

Lesson 6 dealt with “should” to express **advisability**.

You should speak to my brother about a car. He was a car salesman.

“Should” is also used to express **probability**.

The XX Garage is just around the corner. They should be able to get here in a hurry. = They will probably be able to get here in a hurry.

EXERCISE — “should” vs. “might” vs. “will”

Circle the correct word:

1. A letter usually takes two days to get from New York to Toronto. My cousin in New York mailed a letter to me on Monday.

It (will, should, might) be here on Wednesday.

2. My friend’s boss often calls him in for a long meeting at 5 minutes to 5. I invited my friend for dinner at 6.

He (will, should, might) be there at 6.

3. My brother has wanted to meet a certain girl for months. Yesterday she phoned him and invited him up to her place for a drink. He was very excited. What did he say?

I (will, should, might) be there in 10 minutes.

4. I took my coat in to the cleaners and told them that I had to have it for the next day. What did they say?

Don’t worry. It (will, should, might) be ready tomorrow.

5. I put some meat in the oven at 8 o’clock before I went to work. That size roast usually takes two hours to cook. I gave my sister some instructions.

The meat (will, should, might) be done at 10 o’clock, but test it with a fork before you take it out.

6. My cousin has never worked on my kind of car before, but he is a very good mechanic.

He (will, should, might) be able to fix my car.

READING — XX Garage

Joe Miller runs the XX Garage and he is very proud of the service he gives. I spoke to him after he helped me with my stalled car, and this is what he had to say:

“I want my customers driving out of here with a safe car. I’m going to tell you a story. You might not believe it. A fellow came in here. He wanted a fender fixed. While I was looking at the fender I noticed his tires were badly worn. I told him he needed new tires.

‘Don’t worry about the tires’, he said. ‘They don’t bother me. Just fix the fender.’

‘Sorry,’ I said. ‘I refuse to fix your fender until you’ve had new tires put on.’

Well, he left, but that was all right. I couldn’t have fixed that fender and left the tires the way they were. It would have gone against my principles.”

Appendix

IRREGULAR VERBS

SIMPLE FORM	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	PAST FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE
be	being	was, were	been
become	becoming	became	become
begin	beginning	began	begun
bite	biting	bit	bitten
blow	blowing	blew	blown
break	breaking	broke	broken
bring	bringing	bought	brought
build	building	built	built
burn	burning	burned (burnt)	burned (burnt)
buy	buying	bought	bought
catch	catching	caught	caught
choose	choosing	chose	chosen
come	coming	came	come
cost	costing	cost	cost
cut	cutting	cut	cut
do	doing	did	done
draw	drawing	drew	drawn
dream	dreaming	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drinking	drank	drunk
drive	driving	drove	driven
eat	eating	ate	eaten
fall	falling	fell	fallen
feel	feeling	felt	felt
fight	fighting	fought	fought
find	finding	found	found
fly	flying	flew	flown
forget	forgetting	forgot	forgotten
get	getting	got	got (gotten)
give	giving	gave	given
go	going	went	gone
grow	growing	grew	grown
hang	hanging	hung	hung
have	having	had	had
hear	hearing	heard	heard
hide	hiding	hid	hidden
hit	hitting	hit	hit
hold	holding	held	held
hurt	hurting	hurt	hurt
keep	keeping	kept	kept
know	knowing	knew	known
lead	leading	led	led
learn	learning	learned (learnt)	learned (learnt)
leave	leaving	left	left

SIMPLE FORM

lend
let
lie
lose
make
mean
meet
put
read
rid
ride
run
say
see
sell
send
set
shoot
show
sing
sit
sleep
smell
speak
spend
spread
stand
steal
stick
swim
take
teach
tear
tell
think
throw
try
understand
wake
wear
win
write

PRESENT PARTICIPLE

lending
letting
lying
losing
making
meaning
meeting
putting
reading
ridding
riding
running
saying
seeing
selling
sending
setting
shooting
showing
singing
sitting
sleeping
smelling
speaking
spending
spreading
standing
stealing
sticking
swimming
taking
teaching
tearing
telling
thinking
throwing
trying
understanding
waking
wearing
winning
writing

PAST FORM

lent
let
lay
lost
made
meant
met
put
read
rid
rode
ran
said
saw
sold
sent
set
shot
showed
sang
sat
slept
smelled (smelt)
spoke
spent
spread
stood
stole
stuck
swam
took
taught
tore
told
thought
threw
tried
understood
woke
wore
won
wrote

PAST PARTICIPLE

lent
let
lain
lost
made
meant
met
put
read
rid
ridden
run
said
seen
sold
sent
set
shot
showed (shown)
sung
sat
slept
smelled (smelt)
spoken
spent
spread
stood
stolen
stuck
swum
taken
taught
torn
told
thought
thrown
tried
understood
woken
worn
won
written

